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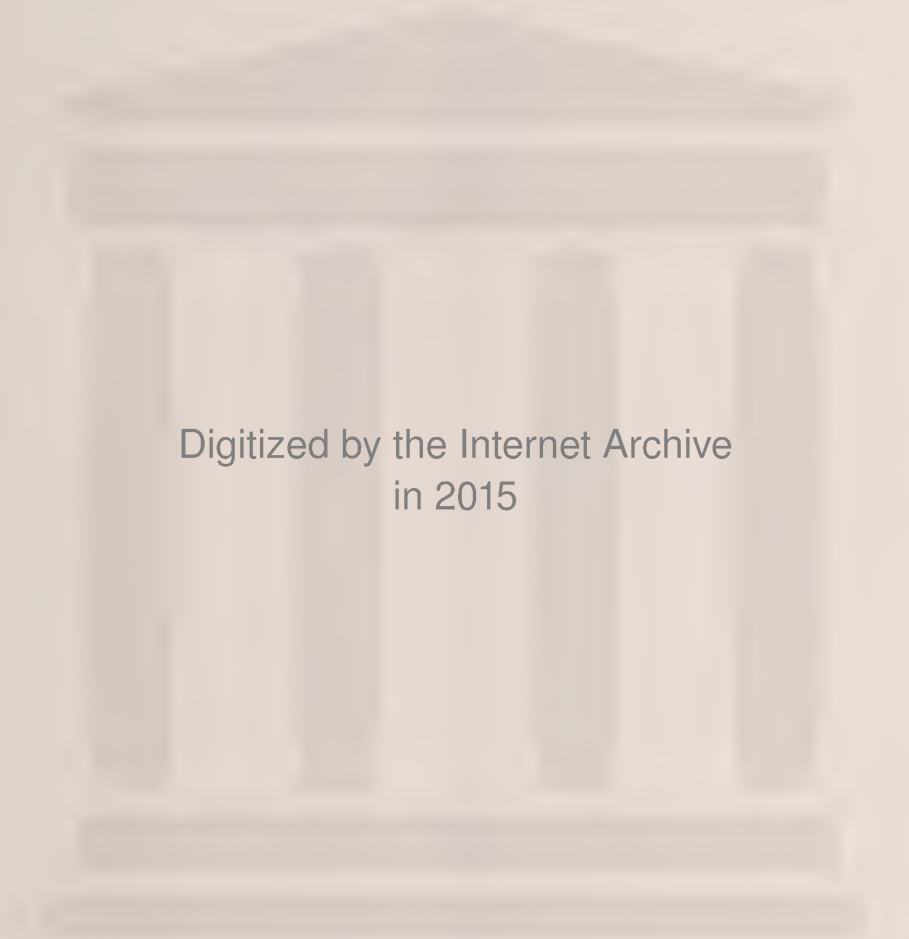
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WOMAN'S WORK FOR WOMAN.

A UNION ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE

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OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

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WOMAN'S WORK FOR WOMAN.

VOL. IX. DECEMBER, 1894. NO. 12.

ONE of those dreaded messages through the Atlantic warns us that Mrs. Mary Andrus Laffin has thus early finished her course—amiable, consecrated Mrs. Laffin, who, in but one year and five months spent in Africa, had proved herself a strong and practical missionary. Her aged mother and friends at Binghamton, N. Y., her bereaved husband at Batanga, the Mission and the dusky women who loved her are earnestly commended to the prayers of the Church at home. The cablegram was received November 16th.

THE Japanese, who are now exercising partial control in Korea, have issued a proclamation for reform in the dress of Korean gentlemen, so that whoever appears in the ancient costume is liable to a bayonet thrust in his flowing white sleeve. They have also introduced a new coinage, substituting a few copper and silver pieces for the cumbersome strings of cash. A department of education is talked of and taxes are transmitted direct to the palace, so that more money arrives than formerly.

THERE is urgent need and a noble opportunity for a woman physician at the Royal Hospital in Seoul, Korea. Dr. Avison of our Mission is in charge and will bid her welcome "the sooner, the better."

THE house rented by Rev. S. A. Moffett, at Pyeng Yang, has been occupied since the battle by two Christian Japanese soldiers who daily offered prayer for God's blessing on Korea.

HIROSHIMA is headquarters of the Japanese Army and Navy, is under military law, and the Emperor lives at the castle. The streets are lively with flags and polite, good natured soldiers are met at every turn. Mr. Doughty writes that "their evolutions are beautifully done, they look the thorough soldier and their arms and equipment are all first class." Our mission church was one of the first buildings requisitioned for the use of wounded soldiers and services are since held in an upper room. Two Hospitals are in process of erection which will accommodate 1,000 men each.

IF any one having colored pictures or engravings of good size, will roll them up and send by mail to Mrs. Arthur V. Bryan, Hiroshima, Japan, she will hang them on the walls of the little temporary army hospitals, which have sprung up in a large field adjoining the mission premises. The soldiers are generally intelligent men.

THERE are, Dr. Coltman writes, "but eighty-two able-bodied foreigners of all nationalities in Peking." The Chinese do not distinguish between them, and often call American residents "Japanese." As late as September no steps had been taken for the defense of Peking. Dispensary attendance had greatly fallen off, and, by request of the U. S. Consul, missionaries refrained from public speaking.

THERE was wailing of the women in Gaboon towns as the word passed along that "Julia," the good Bible woman, had gone to her long rest. She went up to Batanga to be under Dr. Laffin's care for a major operation. This was a complete success, but she sank from exhaustion afterwards. An account of the closing scenes of Julia's life, appropriately presented by Miss Nassau, is reserved for next month.

THE party of six new missionaries arrived at Batanga, about November 1st.

PLANS for opening a second station interiorward in Africa, are as follows: About November 1, Dr. Good and Mr. Kerr would leave Efulen (*A-full-en*) and put up a shed on the site selected by the committee, at Ebolowo'e (*A-bol-o-woh*), in which they would live while building a better and more

permanent house for the missionaries who are to occupy this station. While Mr. Kerr should superintend the building, Dr. Good would spend three weeks or so itinerating to the North, getting the ground ready for spiritual seed. Leaving workmen at the new station, the two brethren would return to Efulen in late December, and thence go on to Mission Meeting at Batanga.

ONE of the missionaries who went to India last year is finding so much benefit from her experience of a few months in Mr. Moody's Bible Institute at Chicago that she wishes "every one coming to the foreign field might take the course there." The summer conferences held at Northfield, Mass., or Lake Geneva, Wis., afford a few weeks of spiritual inspiration, and the Theological Seminary (Congregational) at Hartford, Conn., which lately opened its doors to women, offers an opportunity for broader study of the Bible. The University of Chicago announces a course in Hindi this winter, and, later, study of the religion of non-Christian peoples. Mount Holyoke College (Mass.) has lately established a department in Biblical Literature and Church History, so that intending missionaries and those on furlough have a wide choice of advantages for special training. Only a few years ago, we assisted a missionary from Japan in making extensive but unsuccessful inquiries for such helps.

WILL THE LADY WHO BORROWED PHOTOGRAPHS from this office some time ago, to use in a missionary meeting, kindly communicate with us.

ONCE more—*postage*. Rate on letters to all missionary fields, except Mexico, is not as with us, *by the ounce*, but five cents every HALF ounce. Missionaries continue to be victims of the inexperience or carelessnes of friends at home, who mail them heavy stationery with deficient postage. In such cases, whatever stamps are on letters go for nothing, and the recipient must pay twice the money originally required. Wedding cards and photographs should be sent as third-class matter.

ON THIS SIDE, the patience of the saints continues to be put to the strain by letters from some missionaries written on thin paper, and up, down and across, or illegibly, so that they can scarcely be read. New geographical terms and proper nouns in foreign tongues should be written distinctly, l e t t e r by l e t t e r, and communications for print should be written on only one side of the leaf.

NEW church at Curityba, Brazil, is reported "ready for the roof."

WHILE friends of the boys' school at Peking were preparing gifts for them last Christmas time, they received a formal invitation to a feast given by the boys. They demurred at first, but finding that the money had been obtained by foregoing noon lunch during three weeks previous and the feast was in some degree an expression of gratitude, they accepted heartily and everybody was happy.

WELL for the villages around Dehra, India, that Miss Savage has recovered from her injuries.

BUILDINGS for school and chapel purposes at Chingchowfu, a station of the English Baptists, near Wei-Hien, are said to be among the best in Shantung. The funds for their erection, $10,000, were given by a gentleman and his wife in England, as a memorial of their two fathers, and this fact has made a peculiarly favorable impression upon the Chinese, who sometimes think that because foreigners do not worship at the graves of ancestors, they have no filial feelings.

AT Chefoo, also, a building has lately been erected whose origin is explained by the Chinese inscription upon a marble slab which is set into the wall. The translation is as follows:

"The righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance."—The Rev. Thomas Marshall, of America, in grateful rememberance of the pious parents, who nurtured and taught him to know the Lord, has given to the Lord the entire share received from the ancestral estate, for the purpose of erecting this Learner's Hall, that the loving kindness of his father and mother may be kept in remembrance. A. D. 1894.

Dr. Hunter Corbett says that such an inscription will silence the constant objection to Christianity that "it makes people forget their ancestors" (meaning, worship their dead), and Chinese Christians about Chefoo, for years to come, will point to this free school as a more useful memorial than the customary monuments and arches. The upper story is used as a students' dormitory, the lower rooms for a boys' school in two grades.

OUR MISSIONARIES IN SYRIA,

AND POST OFFICE ADDRESSES.

All letters should be directed to "American Mission."

Miss Alice Barber,	Beirût.	Miss Emilia Thomson,	Beirût.	Miss M. Louise Law,	Sidon.
Mrs. Gerald F. Dale,	"	Mrs. Wm. Bird, Abeih, *via*	"	Miss Harriet N. La Grange,	Tripoli.
Mrs. W. W. Eddy,	"	Miss Emily G. Bird, "	"	Miss Ellen M. Law,	"
Dr. Mary P. Eddy,	"	Miss Charlotte Brown,	Sidon.	Mrs. F. W. March,	"
Miss Eliza D. Everett,	"	Mrs. Geo. C Doolittle,	"	Mrs. Wm. S. Nelson,	"
Mrs. Samuel Jessup,	"	Mrs. Wm. K. Eddy,	"	Mrs. F. E. Hoskins,	Zahleh.
				Mrs. Wm. Jessup,	"

In this country: Miss Mary T. Maxwell Ford, Pelhamville, N. Y.; Mrs. Ira Harris, 53 Fifth Ave., New York; Miss M. C. Holmes, 53 Fifth Ave., New York; Mrs. H. H. Jessup, 41 Lewis Street, Binghamton, N. Y.

A CHILD-BRIDE IN BEIRÛT.

The following account is received from the highest authority and the events related are those of a few months ago, but, as intelligent readers will understand, there are strong reasons why the writer's name cannot be given to the public. It may be said that, even among Moslems, marriage of such little girls is far less common in Syria than formerly.—EDITOR.

A FEW weeks ago a young lady from a Mohammedan family called, with a visitor of unusual interest. It was a demure little figure wrapped in a plaid sheet, such as the Mohammedan women wear. When she came into the house, two chubby hands threw back the plaid cover and revealed a round face, whose trustful brown eyes almost belied the incongruous trace of self-consciousness about the mouth. A mass of brown hair clustered about the child's shoulders. She wore a padded cotton jacket and a string of yellow beads. Her dress hung not much below her knees. She seated herself on the sofa and her eyes wandered curiously over the room, resting with interest upon two small porcelain figures. My friend told me that the little girl was ten years old, and she was expecting to be married in five days.

The little bride was so glad to get out of the house that she had come jumping along the road-side, from one pile of stones to the next. She had not had a treat since a visit, a week or two before, to a little English girl of six, who had dolls and sat on the floor and played with her. The child's eyes sparkled at the very mention of those dolls, but she said nothing; she had probably been told that brides must not talk. It was hopeless to try drawing her into conversation; she was more responsive when ginger-snaps were offered.

The young lady said that the year before, this child and her younger brother fell to quarreling on their way to school. A Mohammedan gentleman passing by separated them and, in doing so, was struck by the appearance of the girl. He asked who their father was, and the next day offered himself as a son-in-law. The father was poor and the suitor well off; this was everything. It meant nothing that the girl was nine years old and the man thirty-five. The engagement was duly entered upon, to be fulfilled after three years. Then came hard times. The father was out of work, the mother sick. The bridegroom's generosity supported the family for months. After that, when he asked to take his bride at once, the father did not know how to refuse. The mother's approval was not necessary. The wedding had to be arranged.

In view of the bride's extreme youth, the bridegroom was allowed, contrary to custom, to call upon her during the interval before the wedding. He made the visits attractive by chasing her up and down the court. He also made her presents and joined her family and friends in praising her and making her feel it a great honor to be a bride at ten. She came to look down upon her unmarried sister of eleven as a confirmed old maid. Once, when she was taken to see a bride of fifteen, she exclaimed: "I should not think any one would want such an old girl!"

It was a pity to tell all this in the child's presence, but she seemed to have grown accustomed to being talked about.

A week later the young lady friend gave me a description of the wedding.

The bride was dressed by a professional hair-dresser—a woman, of course. The child's fingers were stained deep red, her face was tinted pink and white and her eyebrows deepened in outline; she had the sense to refuse to have her lashes and eyelids darkened, as is generally done. Her hair was increased to the desirable quantity and twisted up with a crown of tube-roses surrounded by one of diamonds—mostly borrowed. Again and again the little head drooped under the weight of jewels. She

was dressed in lavender silk and seated on a divan with a cushion under her feet which hardly reached the ground. She was told that she need not keep her eyes closed, as that fashion is going out. The plump hands were folded across a handkerchief spread upon her lap to receive gifts of money for the hair-dresser. Each woman present put down a small coin, the value varying with the rank of the giver.

The bride's father was then called in, and there was much fluttering of drapery as the women made a feint of covering. But the freedom allowed in this ceremony is peculiar; few do more than throw a handkerchief partly over the face,—the opportunity is so rare for showing off in one's best attire. The father was seated in a chair opposite the bride, and presently both began to cry. "Oh!" shrieked the women, "you will cry the paint off! Stop!" And the little bride's tears were carefully dabbled off with a handkerchief. The father bent over to kiss her. There was a second commotion. "You will rub the color off her lips!" And he retired discouraged.

The breaches in the bride's complexion were touched up and her face was covered with a pink gauze veil, for the benefit of the bridegroom's mother, who soon arrived. She entered the house with the shrill song of greeting which forms a part of every wedding. She was answered by a corresponding strain from the bride's cook. Then one woman after another took it up, each chanting new praises for the bride. The new mother-in-law first put a dollar into the bride's lap, for the hair-dresser; then she lifted the veil and kissed the bride, probably with due feminine regard for her complexion. The whole company of women then packed into the carriages which the mother-in-law had brought, and rode off to the bridegroom's house, which also was full of women, guests of his mother's. He, his father and brothers, and all the male guests, were feasting at the house of "the bridegroom's friend."

It was now sunset, but just the beginning of the long waiting for the bridegroom. The bride and her guests sat in one room, while the women invited by the bridegroom's mother had the rest of the house and monopolized the performances of the singing and dancing women. Four hours went by, varied by smoking and refreshments. At last the cry rose from lip to lip, "The bridegroom comes! The bridegroom comes!" A sudden agony of fear seized the little bride. She screamed aloud and clung to the neck of her friend, crying, "Don't leave me! Don't leave me with him!" Her distracted mother, who had been too unnerved all the evening to perform her part, implored, "Do not disgrace me now—it is too late to change." The little captive could hardly be calmed.

The bridegroom came upstairs alone; his father and brother, who had the privilege of coming with him, were suddenly abashed by the crowd of women, and stayed outside the house. The bridegroom was given a chair, and the dear little girl led up to him. She was quiet now. He rose to meet her, lifted the gauze veil, threw it aside and looked down admiringly at the sweet, pathetic face. When he sat down again she was still shorter than he. The women clustered about and led the child round his chair, while her timid outstretched palms were held up on each side of her face. The bridegroom was pleased and said "Enough." It was the only word spoken by either. They were now married.

The new couple, the two mothers, the hair-dresser, and one or two others, now retired to a separate room. There, the bridegroom tried to be agreeable but the bride would not answer him a word. As he grew warmer she turned her back to him. He was only amused, but the witnesses say that his mother was very angry.

As the guests left the house, the girl's mother moaned "What a fool I have been!"

The prospect is ominous. The mother-in-law, who will have most to do with making the child happy or miserable, is noted for her bad temper. The bridegroom has the recommendation of his kindness to the girl's father, but we do not know what story would be told by the other young wife whom he dismissed by a word, with her child, some years ago. Perhaps the new little bride will long for the same fate. It is not uncommon for an unhappy wife to make herself disagreeable, on purpose to force from her husband the command, "Go home to your father."

. . . . . .

Several weeks after this account was written, rumors of unkind treatment were circulated concerning the little bride, and the public were not surprised to hear of her running home to her parents. She is with

them still, preferring their home of poverty to her new one of luxury and misery. Let us hope that her husband will have wisdom enough to leave her there for a while.

A MEMORIAL PILLAR IN BEIRÛT, SYRIA.

The history of the twelve stones set up at Gilgal is contained in a question and answer: "When your children shall ask their fathers in time to come, saying, 'What mean these stones?' Then shall ye let your children know, saying, 'Israel came over this Jordan on dry land.'" So when those who are come after us ask, "What meaneth this pillar?" the answer will be given: "It is a monument, not erected over a grave as the pillar Jacob set up over Rachel's grave at Ephrath; not one of the twelve stones to commemorate crossing the Jordan; but a pillar to mark the spot where was built the first school-house for girls in the Turkish Empire. Was this spot not worthy, indeed, to be thus marked?

More than sixty years ago a devoted missionary lady in Beirût secured a little room that stood near the entrance to the mission premises, for the purpose of opening a school. A few girls had been taken into families of the missionaries, but no effort had been made before to gather them into a school. This was the work of Mrs. Eli Smith. The little room erected at the cost of $200 proved damp and cold, with neither stove nor furnace heat to warm it, yet day by day Mrs. Smith went herself to teach the girls that came to her. But her intense zeal consumed her bodily powers. Her life work was brief. In that room she took the severe cold which shortened her missionary career to two years. The building is not now standing, as it was when we first came to Syria in 1852. It was taken down stone by stone and these stones put into another building on the mission premises. Was it not fitting to erect a memorial that it might be kept in remembrance "in time to come" that upon this spot stood the first of all the buildings for the education of girls in the Turkish Empire? Long as this pillar lasts may this first effort to instruct and enlighten them be called to mind.

The pillar stands near the church, and the day it was unveiled was one not soon to be forgotten. The church was filled to overflowing, the main part with children from the various schools and Sabbath-schools of the city. There were singing, prayer and a number of speeches on the subject of female education. Then the audience adjourned outside and a band of lovely little girls drew the cords which unveiled the pillar.

Among the many hundreds that were present on this occasion was there not *one* whose interest in that scene was greater than any other? I could but think that she was present by whose effort that schoolroom was built, and that her joy was greater than when first she saw the fulfillment of her hopes. She lives above, to see and know (may we not believe?) of the hundreds of schools for girls since opened in this Empire and of the thousands of women who have learned to read and, with the precious Word of God in their hands, have, through it, been led to Christ.

If you come to Syria and walk through our mission grounds, looking upon this pillar you will see the following inscription:

1835.
Site of the First Edifice Built in the Turkish Empire for a Girls' School.
Erected in 1835 by Mrs. Tod, an English Lady of
Alexandria, for Mrs. Sarah L. Smith, Its First Teacher.
Here Also Was Begun the First Sunday School in Syria.
1894.

(*Mrs. W. W.*) *H. M. Condit Eddy.*

THE MEMORIAL COLUMN IN BEIRÛT.

On Wednesday, April 18, 1894, nine hundred Syrian children and youth from the various Protestant Sunday-schools and institutions in Beirût were assembled in the Mission Church to celebrate the unveiling of a memorial column. This column is made of the beautiful fossil Nerinean limestone of Mt. Lebanon, and on its polished shaft are innumerable fossil shells of various kinds, giving it quite a mottled appearance.

The inscription is in Arabic on the south side and in English on the east.

A brief historical sketch was made by H. H. Jessup, Mr. Selim Kessab spoke on

A Historic Scene at Beirût, Syria.
Memorial pillar unveiled, April 18, 1894.

"education of girls in Syria," Miss Alice Bistany presented an address* on "the influence of the educated Christian mother in the family," and Dr. W. W. Eddy spoke on "the value of co-operation of various nationalities in benevolent work."

In 1834, Mrs. Sarah L. Huntington Smith, wife of Dr. Eli Smith, reached Beirût. She found a class of eight little Arab girls under instruction by Mrs. Thomson in the mission house known as "Burj Bird." In April, 1835, in a room erected for the purpose on the north side of the mission premises, and about 25 ft. x 16, Mrs. Smith opened a school with forty pupils: Mohammedans, Greeks, Maronites, Druzes and Jews. She had also as a pupil a little Syrian girl named Raheel,† whom she adopted as her own child, but the early death of Mrs. Smith in Sept., 1836, left Raheel to be trained by other missionaries. In 1844 Raheel was married to Mr. Butrus Bistany, the distinguished Arabic scholar, teacher and author, who aided Dr. Eli Smith in the translation of the Bible into Arabic and published various learned works. Mrs. Bistany died Feb. 11, 1894, after a painful and lingering illness during which she testified to the reality and sustaining power of Divine grace. One day when calling upon her in her sick room, I alluded to my purpose to erect a memorial on the site of Mrs. Smith's school building, and she gave me various reminiscences connected with it. She said that learning to read was so distasteful to the little Arab girls in those days that they would break off the tender branches of the fig tree and rub their eyes with the acrid milky sap, so as to produce inflammation of the eyes and thus compel their mothers to keep them at home. She had four sons and four daughters, the youngest of whom, Miss Alice Bistany, prepared the address alluded to above. It was fitting that she should represent the family on this occasion and speak from experience on the influence of a Christian mother in the home. Herself a graduate of the Beirût Seminary, she could worthily exhibit the advance made during sixty years in Syria in the education of women.

The address of Mr. Selîm Kessab was in Arabic poetry and was eloquent and beautiful, and we will give a few extracts:

"Let us now draw the contrast between the educated and the uneducated woman. Enter the house of the first, and what do you find?
Cleanliness and neatness delighting the eyes;
In the second, dust, dirt and filth your senses surprise.
Here quiet and order prevail;
There disorder and noise you bewail.
Here reign concord and love and peace;
There hate and suspicion will never cease.
Here the children are neat and polite;
There coarse and ragged and ready to fight.
Here the husband is peaceful and glad;
There he is troubled, distressed and sad.
Here the guest smiles at his gracious reception;
There he shrinks from transparent deception.
Here is a lady, bright, gentle and sweet;
There a woman in whom sloth and stupidity meet.
Here conversation to win and to charm;
There harsh words to repel and to harm.
Here words of wisdom like cooling streams flow;
There vapid nonsense and ill-nature grow.
Here coarsest of fabrics taste and neatness reveal;
There satins and silks cannot coarseness conceal.
As says the poet:
'Far better wear sackcloth, and dwell in sweet peace,
Than costliest fabrics and quarrels increase.'
Here is beauty of soul without beauty of feature;
There original ugliness and hateful ill-nature.

"These are some of the contrasts seen by the visitor at these two homes. How can lead and zinc compare with silver and fine gold, or a desert with a garden, or ugliness with beauty?

"And now, let me say to you, the educated woman or girl in this assembly, especially if you are clad in the robes of piety and virtue: You are the truly noble and beautiful; you are worthy of honor and praise; you are the true builder of houses and homes, the educator of great men, the trainer of the new generation, the minister to the minds and souls of the young, the molder of character, adorning youth with a culture fairer than a necklace of pearls. You are the hope of the family, the Church and the country." . . .

The fact that 900 Syrian boys and girls, young men and maidens, were assembled on this occasion, representing eleven different Protestant boarding and day schools, will give some idea of the growth of Christian education. Yet these 900 are only a part of the pupils in Protestant schools in Beirût. They number in all 2,400 girls and 700 young men and boys; and taking all Syria and Palestine together, there are 18,837 pupils, of whom 9,081 are girls.

We should note also that Mohammedans, Jews, Maronites, Greeks and Druzes have opened schools of their own, both for boys and girls, in all the large cities and towns.

The two dates on this column—1835 and 1894—mark two eras of Syrian educational history, the old and the new. As in the United States young men and women are growing up who can hardly believe there was human slavery in the South in 1864, so there are now young men and women in Syria,

* Extracts found in *The Ch. at Home and Abroad*, Oct. No.
† See WOMAN'S WORK, July, 1894, p. 181.

brought up in Christian schools and families, who can hardly believe that in 1835 there was not an edifice in Western Asia, between Bombay and the Bosphorus, built for the education of girls. The leavening process has gone steadily on. Opposition and prejudice have given way step by step. It is now a matter of course in all the large cities to send girls to school. In Beirût are four Mohammedan schools for girls, whereas fifteen years ago there was not one.

And what a change has passed over Beirût itself in this eventful period of sixty years. Then, it had about 10,000 inhabitants; now, nearly 100,000. Then, one little school for girls; now, 36 schools of all sects for girls, with 7,000 pupils.

What a debt of gratitude does Syria owe to those pioneers in female education! How many happy, intelligent Christian homes have been created and will be perpetuated by the influence then set in operation? And how many Mohammedans owe their domestic happiness and peace to the training their wives have had in Christian schools! A Mohammedan effendi met, on the streets of Beirût, a Syrian Christian gentleman, whose wife had long been teaching Mohammedan girls in one of the British-Syrian schools. "Are you the husband of Mrs. F——?" he asked. "Yes, I am." "Then I wish you to thank her on my behalf for teaching my wife such admirable precepts in morality, lady-like behavior and domestic economy. She has made me a happy home, sir. Do not fail to thank her." . . . Such testimony speaks volumes. It is confidently stated that, as far as known, not one of the young Moslems who have married girls trained in Christian schools has divorced his wife or taken another one.

The more progressive and intelligent among the Turkish officials, who are organizing a system of schools for Moslem boys and girls throughout the Empire, take pride in improving and perfecting their schools, and all true friends of Turkey will rejoice in every step taken in this direction.

As Americans we can rejoice that the first day-school for girls, the first girls' boarding-school and the first college in the Turkish Empire were founded by American missionaries. Mrs. Sarah Huntington Smith founded the first day-school for girls in 1835; Mrs. De Forest and her husband the first girls' boarding-school in 1845, and Drs. Daniel Bliss and Cyrus Hamlin the first colleges, as both Beirût College and Robert College, in Constantinople, were founded in 1863. Protestant schools in Syria and Palestine, in which there are now 9,000 girls, are under the care of seventeen different societies: three American, six English, three Scotch, two Irish and three German.

Various orders of French Roman Catholic sisterhoods and Russian Greek nuns are also teaching thousands of girls in orphanages, boarding and day-schools, and the Israelitish Alliance of Paris has flourishing schools for Jewesses in the larger cities.

The new generation is thus becoming a reading generation. Readers must have books, and the books are ready for them. The six hundred Arabic works on the catalogue of the American Press in Beirût will furnish solid, useful reading for the people. A dozen other presses are printing newspapers, books and pamphlets; but, alas, a large part of their publications consist of translations from the most trashy French fiction. In all Protestant schools the Bible is read and studied, and nowhere can it be more readily understood in its historical, domestic and practical allusions than in the land where it was written. May its spiritual truths, so long forgotten in the East, be accepted as the guiding and molding principles of the rising generation of Syria and Palestine.

H. H. Jessup.

ONE OF THE BRIGHTEST SPOTS IN THE SYRIA MISSION.

Minyara Church is the second largest included in the field of Tripoli Station. At the opening of the present year it numbered ninety-six members. Rev. W. S. Nelson, to whose kindness we are indebted for a photograph of the new chapel built there nearly two years ago, writes regarding it:

"When I first visited Minyara six years ago the brethren were worshiping in the old building on the left hand in the picture, but it was then only two-thirds as large as now. A great effort was made and this old building was extended. This had been occupied but a few months when it was wholly inadequate. Then we sought for means to erect a more permanent house of

worship, and the result was the large square building beyond the old one, which is now divided into two apartments, one for the girls' school and the other for the sleeping-room of the teacher. I have taken no more pleasure in anything since my connection with the Tripoli station, than securing for Minyara this pleasant and commodious place of worship. Most of the expense was provided for by a generous gift from Mrs. Wm. McKee of St. Louis, who was called to her reward while the work was still in its earlier stages, and hence I am glad to think of the building as a memorial to the donor."

CHAPEL AT MINYARA.

Rev. F. W. March writes of McKee Chapel: "The building is 42 feet square, of cut stone, with roof of earth, supported by arches. It is located at the upper edge of the town, with ample space around it. It was occupied for the first time in February, 1893. It was a time of joy and thanksgiving, although we dared not call the occasion a dedication nor the building a church."

SOME THINGS OBSERVED AMONG THE WOMEN OF SYRIA.

SYRIAN women are, I think, after having lived among them a number of years, exceedingly interesting. They have many admirable qualities, are really attractive and winning. Their universal cordiality pleases a stranger. The warm, friendly way in which one is welcomed to their homes draws one to them. They have to a marked degree the trait so often found among Southern nations—affability and suavity of manner. In some cases it may be that this graciousness is not very deep, but if one accepts it with the same graciousness there is a basis for kindliness that would not otherwise exist.

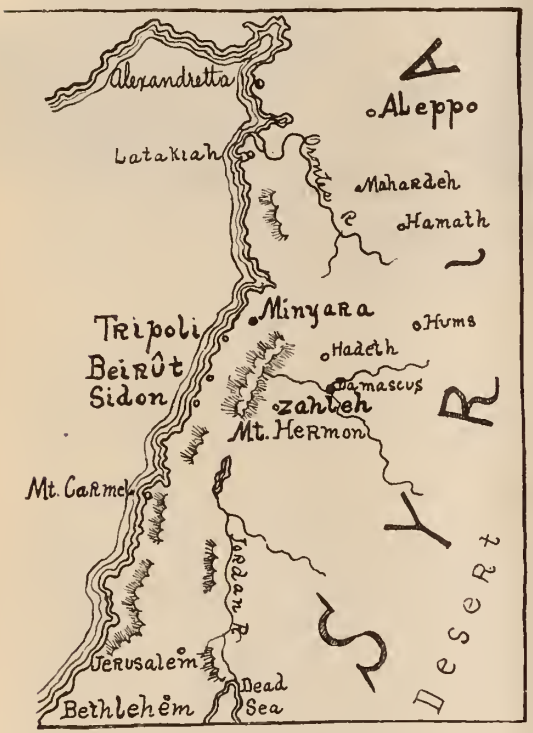
We have great cause to thank God that hundreds of women in Syria have had the result of Christian training for two generations, and we can bear witness to its blessed results. Many of us Americans have had Christian ancestors for more than a thousand years and freedom of action for generations; liberty in expressing our opinions and protection in doing right. So we can dare to be brave and true. We can, as it were, by the force of inheritance, defy a wrong and demand that justice be done. The Syrian woman, on the contrary, belongs to an oppressed race which for a thousand years and more has endured tyranny and misrule and bigotry. They see to-day lying and intrigue and corruption in high places, and womanhood is degraded by the ruling class. These baneful conditions shed their influence on all more or less, Moslem and nominal Christian, Jew and Druze. Seventy years ago light began to glimmer in the midst of this darkness, and now scattered all over Syria are homes with Christian wives and mothers in them.

I met last year an interesting proof of the result of the first seed-sowing in Syria. One Sunday I went to a village two hours inland from Sidon, to see a Christian woman and to hold a meeting for prayer in her house. Hospitable and kindly she is. More than forty years ago she learned to read (her father was a convert and wished her to learn). Ever since, she has loved her Bible and although living in a Matâwaly (Moslem) village, amid surroundings not favorable for spiritual growth, she has been all this time as a "light held up"—is to-day a faithful witness for Christ to many Matâwaly women who hear the Word of God from her lips. The sister of this good woman is an earnest worker among the Jews in Jerusalem.

In the Merj Aiyûn (the Plain of the Springs), near Mount Hermon, lives a woman called Im Ameen, meaning the

mother of Ameen (the father and mother in Syria take the name of their eldest son). She is an unusually interesting example of what God has wrought not only for the daughters of Syria, but also for her sons.

Two years ago in the month of August, I went to hold a woman's meeting under a



plantation of fig trees in the Merj Aiyûn, where the women of a neighboring village come to live for several weeks every summer, to gather and dry their figs. There I was met and welcomed by this Im Ameen. She is very tall, dignified and attractive, personally. Her husband was one of the early converts in the Sidon field, but died young leaving Im Ameen with a family of six sons and one daughter. In the wildness of her grief for the loss of her husband she denied the existence of a God of love, and cried out against her lot. She was, however, Divinely comforted and her children were all cared for. Her daughter is wife of one of the most honored of the Syrian pastors. The six sons have all been educated either in the American or English Missions, and are all six of them in positions of responsibility and trust as preachers and teachers. Im Ameen is very proud of her children. She has learned to love her Lord and has found how truly He is the widow's God.

The women of Syria in general are very affectionate. Their children are the joy of their lives and there is unhappiness in a home where there are none. The cry of the childless wife to-day is what Rachel's was in the same land almost four thousand years ago. They have not, however, as a rule, the least idea how to govern children, unless they have themselves been under Christian training. They lavish caresses one moment and beat their children without reason the next. I remember a characteristic scene in a street of Beirût. An angry woman was scolding and holding up a large stone, just ready, as it were, to crush a mite of a boy, her son. He was standing quite still by her, smiling and cool and insolent, knowing that although furious she would never harm him, for was he not "the pride of her heart?" There are some sweet examples of happy home life and well governed children among the Syrian helpers. I would refer especially to those I know in the Sidon district.

There are many girls and young men in Syria, to-day, who stand in a trying position—a transition state. They are neither Oriental nor Occidental. They are far above their original condition, but yet bound by old customs and limited in means of gaining a livelihood. Their parents cannot enter into their lives—nor, I think, can the missionary, fully. There is perplexity in consequence, and in some instances suffering. May God guide such. Time will greatly remedy this, as the uplifting becomes more general and spiritual life deepens.

The most earnest souls that I have met in Syria among the women have been from interior towns and villages and from the humbler classes in cities.

There are many Moslem and Druze women who have not as yet been reached at all by God's Word. In the Greek Church, however, numbers in the better classes, have an intelligent knowledge of the Gospel and of salvation by Jesus Christ. Such have abandoned their former worship of saints and the Virgin Mary, the result of having been taught in evangelical schools and of the general circulation of the Scriptures; but they will not leave the corrupt Greek Church because of social prejudice. Many of them have remarkably good memories and they have stored in their minds a great deal of the Bible. This "treasure" they have

taken to their homes; it is stored up to become a living power some day, for God's Word cannot return unto Him void. The seed has been faithfully and widely sown in Syria for more than fifty years. The need now is a general quickening, an ingathering of thousands of souls. Many believing prayers have gone up and are daily ascending to God for a mighty out-pouring of His Spirit on the people. Will not all who love Syria and the hastening of the "Coming of the King" unite with us in this prayer until we see a flood tide of blessing flow over the length and breadth of the land?

Mary T. Maxwell Ford.

NEAR MOUNT HERMON AND TO THE TOP.

FROM LETTERS BY TWO SISTERS.

IBL—CHURCH AND SCHOOL COMBINED.

AUGUST 16.—Sister and I are spending the summer together at Ibl, a queer little mountain village near Mount Hermon. There is not a blade of grass in Ibl, though the word means "feeding place for camels." One small fountain, a mile away, supplies all the water used in town and costs one cent a jar. Under our parlor window two horses have been stabled; at each side of the front doorstep a sheep is staked; a corner by the bedroom window is occupied by a cow and calf; while on either side of the kitchen door reside a grown up donkey and a baby donkey. In the winter these animals will be taken indoors and share a room down stairs.

But, to-day, we have come out with Mr. Eddy to Shiba, one of the mission out-stations, 4,000 feet above the sea, where he will hold a Communion service on Sabbath. We have encamped on the edge of this primitive, rude hamlet of stone huts with mud floors and walls, and, to-morrow, we expect to go to the very snow-crowned top of Hermon. Our caravan was in marching order at half-past eight this morning; people along the way gave us a *ma' es salaami* (go in peace), and our general air of travelers, long white *kafeyeh* over our heads, veil and dark glasses, might have suggested a pilgrimage. We did have something of the feeling of pilgrims on their way to a holy shrine and, in a faint degree, the feeling that Moses had when God said, "Behold, there is a place by Me and thou shalt stand upon a rock."

First, we went over a rough, rocky path; then, to the bottom of a gorge where poplars and willows edged a pretty stream. We almost slid down the jagged mountain side to reach it. After this we traversed a desert place where, only the other day, a poor muleteer was bound to the rocks while robbers made off with his loaded mule. We saw sheep and goats on the mountains, and threshing floors where tiny children drive the oxen around and around over the barley. One small boy was lying on his face fast asleep while his oxen went right on, regardless of their young master. You would be surprised to see how beautiful the views are with so little verdure to soften and brighten them.

We visited a mission school this forenoon, held in a neat building which is also used as a church. You never see wooden houses in this land, so it was of the usual stone with mud walls and strips of coarse matting spread on the mud floor and the ceiling of heavy, unpainted beams. The children were sitting on the floor around the wall, with their Bibles as text-books. Mr. Eddy took the school in charge for an hour or so and sent the master out with us to show off the town. It is a place noted for its pottery, and we thought it fascinating to watch the men with magic touch bring quaint water jars and lamps like those of Bible times, and dishes of all sizes, out of the lump of wet clay. The way the potter molded it at will with only the pressure of his hands, often the lightest touch of a finger, forming graceful vessels as the mass was made to re-

volve above the wheel, gave us a beautiful example of the Bible lessons on the clay in the potter's hands.

The friends of the school in this village crowded about us and urged us to stay to dinner; to eat figs, grapes, pears and apples, to drink rose-water, to receive hospitable attentions, until we were quite overwhelmed.

POTTERY FOR SALE.

At Shiba (several days later).—We have returned from Mount Hermon and are sitting under tall English walnut trees beside a beautiful running stream. I hardly dare to say anything about the mountain; it is beyond description glorious.

Our ride up was a rough climb. The first view of the landscape was one never to be forgotten, as we sat on the ruins of an old temple of Baal on the top of the mountain on which our Saviour was probably transfigured. It was something like entering the "Holy of holies" to stand so far up in the clouds and look north, south, east and west and see the wonders of God's creation, and it will be a life memory of comfort and strength. We could see from the mountain region above Damascus, down below the Sea of Galilee. The coloring of the landscape was not so bright as in America, but of delicate shades, with here and there a little fertile valley of green. The mountains are many of them volcanic. At sunset there was a mass of waving clouds far below us. They seemed like a sea of snow glorified by the golden tints of the sun. For one day we were far above the clouds.

A party from Jerusalem went up with us. There were large snow banks, so we enjoyed a lively snow fight. Imagine snowballing a missionary, an American consul and a minister from Brooklyn! We also made lemon ice. We were favored by a full moon and no severe wind, although we were none too warm in winter flannels and thick dresses, with a shawl or two. We spent the night in a cave, or underground temple of Baal, on the summit. We cooked our supper and breakfast with snow water.

In the camp again, we gave our attention to the people of this mountain village, and greatly enjoyed a communion with them on Sabbath (19th). The service was very practical and I should think easily understood by the plainest and most ignorant. The men sat on a sort of bench on the side of the room and the women on the floor. Mothers brought their babies and no one seemed to mind if they cried a little. The women are very interesting. They are hard working and have little to brighten their lives. I saw one woman carrying a large jar of water on her head and a child in her arms.

Ibl, August 23.—Home again, and we have brought regular mountain appetites. We are about starting on a calling tour where we shall have to make use of the Arabic, which we are trying to learn.

Ellen M. Law.
M. Louise Law.

The additional glimpse of Shiba women, which follows, is taken from a letter to a friend written by Miss Alfreda Post, who also visited Shiba last summer.

We found that we were as much curiosities to the people as they were to us. The women clustered around with the most frank and guileless expressions of interest. Why were we not married? How much salary did we get? Why did we not bring more clothes with us? What was that yellow shining thing on the lady's tooth? This last item was the one unfailing source of interest to men, women and children, and their most urgent request was to be allowed to touch it! But what would have been impudence from others was clearly simple-heartedness from these people, and we were pleased with all that we saw of them.

More than 5,000 new patients, half of them Moslems, were treated at Tripoli Hospital, under Dr. Harris, in 1893-94. More than 10,000 patients were treated at St. John's Hospital, Beirût, by Drs. Post, Graham and Bliss.

Under "the Pride of India Trees which shade the yard."

BEIRÛT SEMINARY FOR GIRLS.

I. THE CONSUMMATION OF THE YEAR.

School closed July 19th. Graduating exercises took place in Memorial Hall, one of the class of three playing a solo, and in two duets with me. A second graduate is to return to us as teacher, next fall (1894). The parting song was in Arabic, the words, written for the occasion, were set to an arrangement of Mendelssohn's for three-part female voices. It was very sweet and effective. The exercises were held two days earlier than we had planned at first, so that Dr. Henry Jessup might be with us and address the graduating class. He told them that as they embarked on the ocean of life they ought to take with them and make use of four anchors: bodily health, mental training, moral principles and faith in God.

We were much amused by some of the remarks made during the reception. The mother of a pupil exclaimed enthusiastically: "The occasion of a girl's graduating from school is as grand as that of her marriage,"—a new sentiment in this part of the world! One little girl, whose mother had died and whose friends had talked of placing her in school, had strenuously objected to the plan, but when she saw the little children enter the hall singing and come forward to join in the selections, her heart was won and she immediately announced her readiness to enter school in the fall.

June 20th was the last Visitors' Day of the year, and specimens of the pupils' sewing and writing were on exhibition. Desks and benches were removed and the schoolroom presented quite the appearance of a bazaar. White work of all kinds and various embroidered articles were displayed. The least noticeable feature of the exhibit was that which had cost the most time and patience: the collection of sewing books, thirty-two in all, which held samples of the different stitches, beginning with overhanding and including feather-stitch, herring-bone and tiny hem-stitched handkerchiefs. Since the samples were done the children have made dolls' underclothing.

Quite a programme of exercises was given out of doors, where the guests were seated under the trees. Standing on the steps opening on the playground, different groups

of girls sang sewing songs, motion songs, a glee, the Egyptian national air to Arabic words of assurance that "There is a Saviour for little children in heaven." Piano music was furnished by four pupils, and dumb-bell exercises concluded the entertainment. The girls marched out of the building in couples, headed by the two tiniest who evidently realized the importance of their position, for they kept step perfectly and seemed wholly absorbed in what they were doing. Down the yard and up the main avenue of trees they filed, stopping in front of Miss Law who stood on the piazza to lead them. She has had charge of the daily calisthenic drill during the year and has succeeded in imparting to the class some of her own enthusiasm. After the drill, they marched and countermarched in single and double columns, winding in and out between the Pride of India trees which shade the yard, and retired amid a round of applause. I must not fail to mention the broom, duster and sewing brigade, composed of twelve of the largest girls who, dressed in caps and aprons and armed with brooms, feather dusters or sewing bags, executed a series of movements to the inspiring strains of "Yankee Doodle."

The last Sunday evening of the school year, missionary exercises were held in English (as they had been every month previously in Arabic), and the jugs into which voluntary offerings had been placed each Monday morning were broken. The girls had signified their desire to have their offering sent again to the Laos. Each Bible class had a jug. The sums aggregated ten dollars and eighty-five cents. The teacher of the day school said that her children had a jug too. This was news to me. During their closing exercises their offering was made, and, counting the copper coins, each two of which are about equal in value to five mills, I found that they had gathered a dollar and five cents. The delight expressed when the statement was made was very touching. Prayer was offered by Miss Everett that God would accept the gift and use it to save some soul in that far off land to which it is going.

II. A PUPIL OF SIXTEEN YEARS AGO.

A poor Druze woman, with her ten-year-old son, arrived here, at our summer home in the Lebanon, while we were at breakfast yesterday (Aug. 27). Her call lengthened into a visit. Different rooms in the house were exhibited; one's relatives, as depicted by photographs, were minutely compared and discussed; samples of needlework and crocheting were looked over and admired; and at length the little boy espied the baby organ and wanted to hear it. His mother was asked if she had forgotten how to sing. She had not. So her teacher sat down at the instrument and together they reviewed familiar words and tunes, she calling for one selection after another, among them "Just as I am," and singing as well as though in practice, while she probably had not seen a hymn-book for over sixteen years. Old schoolmates were inquired after, and much pleasure was manifested in recalling the old school life. Who shall say that the kind friend who kept that girl in school spent her money in vain? Her son is in mission school in their village. She accepted gratefully the little book, *Come to Jesus*, and left after lunch to take the long walk home.

Alice S. Barber.

III. FRUITAGE AFTER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

One of my greatest joys is in the girls now coming to us from year to year whose mothers were our first pupils and loyally choose "their school" for their children, and in these children we see what the school did for the mothers and our hopes for the future enlarge.

Twenty-five years ago, Beirût and Sidon Seminaries (that of Tripoli was unborn) taught only "the three R's," with some English at Beirût. Books of science for them in Arabic were yet to be made. To-day, in the village of Deir el Komr, a graduate of Beirût brings forward a class who pass an almost faultless examination in Knox's *Year with St. Paul* and in Cutter's physiology (both in Arabic), in Arabic etymology and a part of the arithmetic, and they are quite well started in English. It has been a long and a hard pull to bring any village school up to such a grade, though it is the aim of the Mission for all large villages.

In Cairo, Egypt, another of our graduates is practically principal and executive head of a school under the Church Missionary Society (English), having under her, teachers of the Arabic, English, French and Italian languages, and of needlework. The society's superintendent of schools asked me the other day if we had any more such teachers to give them.

Eliza D. Everett.

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT.

SYRIA.

MOSLEM INFLUENCE ON CHRISTIAN CUSTOM.

MRS. W. S. NELSON wrote from Mt. Lebanon in September of a "delightful trip" made with her husband in their Tripoli field. After mention of several days busily spent at Hums — "examining three schools, meetings every evening, ten members received to the Church," she says:

Hamath was our next stopping place. We visited all the church members in their homes and had pleasant gatherings each evening. The church is small, only about thirty members, but these have a mind to work. There is Sunday morning service, in the afternoon a very interesting Bible class composed of the whole church and in the evening house-to-house meetings; they are very helpful, for neighbors often attend who would not go to church. Hamath is a Moslem city and Moslem influence and customs still govern all classes, so that in our church the women are huddled together on the floor behind a curtain, and if the men exceed their usual number the women are sent out into an outside court while the curtain is pulled back and the men use all the room. The women are not even allowed to join in singing the hymns, as this would lead to one more scandal to the already long list of vile things that the outsiders say about our little Christian flock.

Mahardeh was our next stopping place. How we did enjoy those beautiful days with the good, simple people! One evening Mr. Nelson was to give his sciopticon views, the pictures to be thrown on the mud wall of a house and the audience to sit on the ground in a large field. No house would hold all that would come, so we had an open air show. But the people crushed and crowded so that, before we were half through, the performance had to be stopped. Some people said, "Just listen; it is like a funeral." In Syria there is a great deal of talking, shouting and screaming at funerals, and it was very like. So we went to the tent, followed by the crowd, and they sat upon the ground and Mr. Nelson gave them a good straight Gospel sermon, during which there was perfect order and attention. It was an impressive scene, for the moon came up as they were sitting there and showed the earnest, dark faces, eager with interest. Most of these were not Protestants. The next day the people begged for the pictures, so Mr. Nelson tried again, throwing them high up on a wall so that no one could get in front of them. We had

A HAPPY, BUSY SABBATH.

Service began at seven o'clock. The room inside was full, the door and window crowded, and people behind trying to press in. Missionaries must be versatile people and not easily annoyed. During preaching, this morning, a goat managed to get himself in and tried to move along behind the minister. A dexterous movement of the foot headed him off. Next, a baby escaped from its mother and amused itself with the minister's shoes. You see the people here sit on the floor packed together just as close as can be.

After service I went with the young girl teacher to four different houses, in each of which from forty to seventy persons gathered, and gave excellent attention to the Word. After dinner we had a crowd at the tent until time for service. I thought I was tired enough to stay away, so I mounted guard with my book, but soon a man came and said: "I'll watch the tent; you are to go over to the meeting. They won't begin till you get there, for they want to hear the organ again." So I found I was not too tired after all, and we had a lovely sunset service. In the evening we had still another meeting, and as Mr. Nelson had also been busy all day it was no wonder a bigoted old Greek said "Those Gospel believers, they come here to destroy the earth." It is not the earth we want, only their conversion to the true faith.

Another interesting experience was at Feiruzeh. We have only seven members in this place.

At Im Doulab ("the mother of a wheel"), as we rode into the village all the people came out to see us, for it was the first time foreigners had been here. One of our teachers had gone two months before and opened a nice little school.

We stopped at several other villages where we had no work and no hold, and received good treatment from all but one, where we could neither buy nor beg bread and the people were rough and rude.

KOREA.

The understanding at the Mission House that *all* the ladies at Gensan had gone to Japan proves to have been an error.—EDITOR.

MRS. GALE wrote from GENSAN, Sept. 19:

In the midst of war we are just letting the Lord take care of us, and have not yet suffered any from anxiety or fear. We have no earthly protection, no Consul nor gunboat, and food has grown alarmingly scarce and expensive. Mr. and Mrs. Swallen left for Japan more than a week ago.

Did you see the account of Mr. Wylie's death at the hands of the Chinese soldiers in the north? He was a friend of Mr. Gale's, a splendid man. Two of the French missionaries have been killed in this same dreadful way in the south, and we may be sorry that we did not go to Japan on the last boat.

WAR SCENERY.

About ten thousand Japanese troops have landed on the wharf right under our windows, and while I write three large steamers are pouring out men and horses as fast as they can be taken off. The only money we can use here has depreciated one-half in value, and coolies, carpenters or workmen cannot be had at any price. They are all engaged to carry rice and food to the Japanese camp, three days' north of Gensan.

Troops have been drilling in our yard and around our unfinished mission house the past week, and a Chinese or two have been chased into our dining-room, where they fled for safety.

Last night the Japanese illuminated their consulate and shops because of the victory gained at Pyeng Yang, and this may bring us more quiet; but we cannot rejoice with them while the kind-hearted King and Queen, who have so often befriended us, are held almost as prisoners and are in so much trouble and danger. Some of the Korean Government officials whom I knew at Seoul have been beheaded, and almost all the others have had to fly for their lives.

THE CHURCH GROWING.

Our work goes on much as usual. The dictionary and translation work steadily progress, there having been only a few days when Mr. Gale has not been able to spend his usual time from six A.M. to four P.M. in his study. The little church also strengthens under tribulation and has now a membership of twelve, five of whom are women.

The Kim family have offered us a refuge in their home if we should have to fly from our house on the hill. This war in Korea seems to mean much more than one would at first suppose, and when one turns to the newspapers one can but feel that the world is getting into a strange state. "Wars and rumors of wars, nation rising against nation, kingdom against kingdom, men's hearts failing them for fear of the things which are about to come upon the earth, famine, pestilence and earthquake in divers places." Are not these the beginnings of the signs of Christ's coming and of the end of the world?

It is a precious thought that His coming means only joy and safety for us who are forgiven and saved, and how eager it should make us to gather in the sheaves before it is too late.

AFRICA.

HOW IT LOOKS AT EFULEN ON SUNDAY.

MR. FORD, of Batanga, wrote from EFULEN, June 10 (Sunday):

Such a congregation here this morning! The palaver house is about 20 feet x 30 feet, but one end is partly filled with planks that have been cut for the floor of the new house* and bark for the walls. Still there were fully one hundred people inside and half that number outside. Mr. Milligan had brought up (from the coast) a baby organ, and that was a great attraction, besides the unusual number of white people, Dr. and Mrs. Laffin being up here now, in addition to the three missionaries stationed here.

We sang Benga hymns to begin with, as the Batanga workmen could join in them, and then "He leadeth me" in Bule. Dr. Good speaks the language fluently and he preached very earnestly, the people all paying excellent attention, now and then assenting or otherwise expressing their apprehension. We sang two or three times during the sermon, "Happy Land," "Wonderful Words of Life" and, finally, "Come to Jesus," many of the children joining in the latter, as Mr. Milligan has been teaching it to them. The brethren here are much encouraged by the conduct of several who have expressed the desire to become Christians, and we all hope there may be many sincere conversions.

LACK OF SELF-SUPPORT IN BATANGA CHURCH.

BATANGA, Sept. 18: Just now we are few. Mr. Gault went last week to visit the churches at Campo, Evune and Bata. Mrs. Gault and Harry join him there next week and all go on to Benito for a little rest.

Dr. Laffin is on a three or four days' trip among the Mabea along the Lobe River, which is navigable by canoe for quite a long distance. Mrs. Laffin goes frequently, sometimes with him, sometimes alone, among the towns of the same people. They find much encouragement. Indeed there is much encouragement in every part of the work when one is able to give himself to it. The great trouble is that so much time is occupied with the incidentals—the externals you might say, that work which we see all around, waiting for us, is perforce neglected.

On the other hand, there is much room for discouragement (though we do not propose to enter into that room: it is too dark to watch from, for His coming). The most prominent phase of it, just now, is a prevailing unwillingness on the part of the people

* For the ladies who are *en route*.

to engage in active Christian work beyond attendance at church service, or in self-support of the church or in sending the Gospel to other tribes. "The Mission pays the Bible reader to do evangelistic work; therefore it is for *him*, and not for *them*, to do it." We are hoping there will be a change for the better soon.

THE SECRET OF RESTRICTION.

You will have heard of the enforcement at Benito by the French Government of the same law which closed the Baraka school for a while eleven years ago —viz., that French only must be taught in the schools. A change of administration in the colony has given (so *I* take it) opportunity for the Romanists to stir up the new Governor to enforce the law even at Benito. I feel the more sure that this is the immediate cause because I learned, while there in May, that the Roman Catholic priests had tried in vain to establish themselves on that river, our Mission having gained so strong a footing that they could not get a following.

MISS NASSAU wrote from BATANGA, Sept. 12:

My heart aches, thinking how another year is passing and our class of candidates for the Gospel ministry have had no regular instruction. One of them, named Eduma, is in charge at Bougahĕlĕ (a part of Batanga), where the church is situated. It often happens that the entire Sabbath services are in his hands. What the people think of his discharge of these sacred duties is well expressed by one of the young men: "God is Himself teaching Eduma." He is a very noble young man. He received a tolerable education in English some years ago and studies his texts with the help of a reference Bible. Only a part of the Old Testament is in the Benga dialect, so when Eduma has to give his hearers a text from Numbers or Deuteronomy, he translates it. When he announces a reference that is in the Benga, many Benga Bibles, or New Testaments, are opened to follow his reading.

About my school. In a few weeks we expect to have quarterly examinations. Rewards for regular attendance as well as good conduct will be given,—all that my pupils receive by way of gift.

About eighteen years ago I visited Batanga and a girl of perhaps twelve years was given to me to take to our Bolendo girls' school. Her education was carried through six or seven years. She has a good voice and ear and, when she returned to Batanga, was the recognized leader in singing. She married a Bible reader, has had many children; only two are now living. She has a sadly disfigured face, but as the disease is conquered, she is now able to aid me in the school and a most efficient helper she is.

"How do I feel to see men starting inland?" I *rejoice*, though it comes so late that part of the open door is, as we suppose, closed by Jesuitical activity in French territory.

SCHOOL SUSPENDED BY THE FRENCH.

Mrs DE HEER wrote from BENITO, Aug. 25:

At length the law which we have so much dreaded, and from which we have been all these years exempt, has come down upon us. We have been officially notified that *nothing* must be taught in the schools except in French and by a thoroughly qualified teacher. You will not need to be told how keenly we feel this, after so many years of liberty in that direction, and how hard it was to send our boys and girls home, for no other reason than that government forbade their being instructed in their own language.

There is a new Deputy Governor in Gaboon and this action is laid at his door, but we feel there must be enemies somewhere who have instigated to the step. As you know, we have done everything we could to conciliate the powers that be. Mrs. Reutlinger has taught French so far as she could, and latterly we have had the assistance of a young man who spent several years in Paris. At the same time we have conscientiously given pre-eminence to the vernacular, which fact was never disguised, and to which, whenever inspectors visited our schools, they apparently took no exception; but on the other hand, always expressed much satisfaction with what they saw and heard.

Having no one with whom to advise, our own judgments told us that the best way would be to submit, without any show of feeling or resentment. Immediately after the step was taken we wrote to Batanga, where the largest number of missionaries can be gathered, desiring their counsel.

AN INTERNATIONAL QUESTION.

MRS. REUTLINGER wrote Sept. 17:

Last Saturday a Spanish man-of-war, the "Salamander," anchored off the mouth of the river. Soon a boat came on shore, but as the Spanish had not visited our station for years we had no thought of seeing them. However, two of the natives went out to meet the strangers and, as they neared the beach, inquiries were made as to who occupied this station. The reply was, the American Mission, till recently in charge of large schools but these have been closed by orders of the French. This information seemed news to the Spanish

Soon after, the Spanish priest came up and called. After the usual friendly inquiries for our health, he asked quietly in broken English, "You got many children here?" When told the state of the case, that children were plenty but our schools had been recently closed, he expressed some surprise, and soon after took his leave, only to return with the Spanish Commandant, a fine gentleman, who made similar inquiries and received like replies, conversation with him being carried on in the French language.

The Commandant tried to make it very plain to us that he considered the French had no right to interfere with us at present, assuring us that as far as he, a

Spanish commander, knew, Benito belonged to neither France nor Spain, the question being still before the governments of these countries, and as yet undecided. We heard afterwards that he gave a new Spanish flag to one of our neighbors, and told him to raise it in his town, and not to lower it by any order of the French, but to let them take it down themselves if they saw fit.

We communicate these facts immediately, and would be much pleased to know to whom Benito belongs.

JAPAN.

MISS MILLIKEN wrote from TOKYO, Sept. 15:

Summer vacation is over and school has re-opened with just about the same number of pupils we had last year. This is as much as we could expect. When I look at our hundred girls, large and small, and think how much help and love each one ought to have, I feel like praying, not for more pupils but rather that the great Teacher will teach us to teach those whom He has entrusted to us.

We had a pleasant vacation. The mountain home at Iri-no-yu sheltered a happy family of eighteen, without including our three guests from China: Mrs. Campbell and Drs. Poindexter and Walter, as much members of the family as any of us and who took the warmest interest in our school-girls. The girls grew strong and rosy under the influence of mountain air, water and exercise, and I was delighted to bring them back to Tokyo looking so ready for next year's work.

The two young doctors who crossed the Pacific with me last year have had such thrilling experiences in China as to make our life in Japan seem quite unmissionary when viewed in the light of our old romantic ideas about mission work. I have given up my regrets over the difference between actual work in Japan and my girlish ideals, realizing that work and not romance is what I have to deal with and is enough to satisfy any earnest Christian; but it certainly is stirring to hear from those who have to live heroically every day. They have both improved in health in Japan, though they have not had much vacation. It seems impossible for a doctor to find a place of rest. Sickness and need pursue her everywhere.

PROGRESS AND SET-BACK.

In August I made a flying visit to Takata and Sado. It was my first to the latter point, and I was surprised to find the island so large, rich and beautiful, and the people so willing to listen to, or at least to listen about, Christianity. Mr. Ikeno, the only Christian worker there, is full of zeal and that blessed accompaniment, tact, and seems to be regarded with both respect and affection by the people of the town where he lives. Seven converts have been baptized within the two years of his ministrations and there are now several inquirers. He has a flourishing Sunday-school at Aikawa, the capital of Sado, and makes frequent tours.

From Takata we have had rather discouraging reports for some months past, the saddest of all being that dissensions were arising among the Christians. I found, however, that matters are now improving. The Christians had laid aside their differences and had just been having a week of united prayer.

THE WAR SPIRIT.

The air in Tokyo is full of war. The whole nation is intensely interested and intensely enthusiastic. The old warlike spirit easily rekindles, and then there is the new desire to show the world the wonderful new army, drilled in the most advanced military tactics of the West. The sorrow, want and affliction that war brings surely in its train have not yet begun to press home, but we know they are coming. Perhaps a great deal of good may come, too.

MISS SETTLEMYER, who went to Japan last February, wrote from GOTEMBA, Sept. 3:

The Western Japan Mission thought best to send me to Kanazawa to be with Miss Porter in the children's school. It has been a great comfort to me to believe that all the appointments were made just as God wished them. Let me say, first of all, that I am very thankful for the privilege of coming to Japan. God has been teaching me some choice lessons. While I realize that life here has many difficulties, I know, too, that the joy of doing all for Christ is greater than all the trials; the longings for home and former friends are far exceeded by the joy of service for my precious Saviour. It will be some time before I can speak of Him in Japanese, but I find it fully as important in Japan as at home that one should teach by example, so that the time spent here before I can teach in this difficult language is well spent if I live as Jesus would have me live.

I have had the pleasure of meeting nearly all the members of our mission in Japan. The first school we visited was under Miss Case's care in Yokohama. Miss Kelly and I went in about ten o'clock and, as we stepped into the room, the children all rose and made us a low bow. We stood looking at them, not knowing that we ought to return the low obeisance, but as we had reached Japan only the day before, we were excusable. I think it was fully two months before I could make real Japanese bows with my hands on my knees. After a pleasant week in Tokyo we went to Kyoto, where we found a cordial welcome in Mr. Porter's home. After annual mission meeting, Miss Porter and I went to Kanazawa.

I have been in Gotemba this summer with Mr. Loomis and his family and Miss Gardner. It has been a great blessing to be here. We are twelve miles from Fuji, and every day company after company goes by on their way to worship at the top of the mountain. As we go on our daily walks we carry copies of the Gospel of Mark and John to give to the pilgrims or other people we may meet. In every instance except two they have been politely and gratefully received.

HOME DEPARTMENT

PROGRAMME FOR JANUARY MEETING—GENERAL SURVEY.

"Send me where Thou wilt, only go with me; put any burden upon me, only sustain me; sever any tie but the one that binds me to Thy heart and to Thy service."—*Titus Coan, Missionary to the Hawaiian Islands.*

Hymn.—"Before Jehovah's Awful Throne." Sung by Com. Perry and his crew on the Sabbath morning he cast anchor in the bay of Yedo, 1853.

Prayer.

Scripture Lesson.—Ps. 67. 2 Cor. 1 : 3, 4. Rom. 1 : 14.

Points.—1st. "God be merciful to us and bless us." Why? "That Thy name may be known upon the earth, thy saving health among all nations."

2d. "Who comforteth us in all our tribulation." Why? That we may be "able to comfort them which are in any trouble by the comfort wherewith we ourselves are comforted of God."

3d. I am a "debtor"—to whom? Why?—Brief discussion of these "points."

Sing two verses of "My Faith looks up to Thee"—rising on the second verse and singing it as a united prayer of consecration.

Reading and Action on Reports of the Recording Secretary and Treasurer.

Roll Call, each member responding with a present-day item or incident about some mission field or individual missionary.

ITEMS IN REVIEW.

1. Am. For. Missions, first organized through the American Board in 1810—Fruitage of—
2. The Haystack prayer meeting at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.—Names of the four young men: Mills, Nott, Hall and Newell. Description of commemorative monument.
3. Judson's change of views on baptism during the voyage, resulting in the Baptist Missionary Union.
4. First Protestant Missionaries to step foot on the shores of India—Bartholomew Ziegenbalg, July 9, 1706, followed by Christian Freidrich Schwartz, 1757. Consecration of these sons to the Lord's work by their dying mothers.—See *Holy Spirit in Misssons*, by Dr. Gordon, page 47.
5. First Missionaries of the Presbyterian Ch. of America sent to India by the Western For. Missionary Soc. (before the Board of For. Miss. was organized): Rev. J. C. Lowrie, Rev. Wm. Reed, and their wives; sailed May, 1833, arrived in Calcutta Oct. following. Death of Mrs. Lowrie; failing health of Mr. Reed, death and burial at sea, birth of a son to Mrs. Reed at sea, six months after sailing.
6. "The week of prayer," inaugurated in Presbyterian Mission, North India, 1858.
7. American Mission in Syria begun by Pliny Fisk and Levi Parsons, 1818.
8. Persia.—First American Missionaries, Rev. Justin Perkins and wife, 1833; Dr. and Mrs. Grant, 1835.
9. Fidelia Fisk.—Story of her consecration. Her school. Wonderful outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon the Mission.
10. First evangelistic work for Siam; translation of leaflets into Siamese by Ann Hazeltine Judson.
11. Laos Mission opened 1867–1868. First convert, Nan Intah. Eclipse of Aug. 18, 1868. Impressions.
12. China.—Tablet discovered at Siangfoo, Shensi, giving an abstract of the Christian religion and brief history of the Nestorian Mission in China. Work of the Presb. Ch. in China begun 1838.
13. Work of Presb. Ch. in Japan begun 1859. Story of the Bible found in Bay of Yedo.
14. Work in Africa opened in 1821 by free blacks; by Presbyterian Ch. in 1833.
15. Livingstone.—His work—death. His body conveyed by native converts to England.
16. Korea.—1885. Dr. Allen's surgery opening the way. Mr. Underwood first ordained missionary.

A Chain of Prayer for salvation of the world.

PASADENA, CALIF. *Helen Peabody.*

THE JANUARY MISSIONARY MEETING.

IN these days it is difficult, even at the "one-subject" meetings, to get in all the material that surges upon us, but when it comes to the January meeting with its "General Review of Missions," the difficulty is greatly increased. No one wishes to encroach upon the time allotted to devotional exercises. It is never wise to prolong the session, for if this is done the next meeting is sure to suffer. Therefore, all we can do is to *boil down* our material thoroughly, and arrange our programme with greatest care.

Last January a certain society managed to do this with a considerable degree of

success, and perhaps their experience may be helpful to others.

One woman in a five-minute paper summed up the principal doings of our Presbyterian missions; two others had five-minute accounts of the "left over," summer-month countries; there was a four-minute *résumé* of woman's medical mission work up to date; and a paper, somewhat under ten minutes, based upon Dr. Dennis's *Foreign Missions After a Century*, gave a birds-eye view of the whole missionary world. All these papers though packed with briefly-stated facts were so contrived as to read interestingly. Then some of the overflow of the last paper was put into the form of Items. To make these more effective, they were arranged in two groups, the first dealing with the most needy places, headed "Present-day voices from Macedonia"; the other, a collection of encouragements called "Dawn." This reading consumed about forty minutes of the hour and a quarter allotted to the meeting.

It is acknowledged to be a good plan to interest as many persons as possible in preparing for and conducting a meeting. In the above instance, the material was collected and arranged by a few ladies but given out to a number—about twenty—to read. Now, would it not be possible to interest just as many, possibly more, by reversing the operation? By having the information collected by any number, and sent to a small committee to assort, then perhaps given out to several readers? Some workers keep missionary scrap-books or boxes, and many women, even those not able to attend meetings, read widely on subjects pertaining to missions. These are always ready to respond to a request for information. In some churches there is a Standing Committee in charge of the monthly subjects; the members of this, closely watching their own countries, would be prepared to furnish the special committee with the latest news. All information sent in should, of course, be well authenticated and authorities given. The work of the committee would be to compress articles into paragraphs, weld, perhaps, several items into one, to study proportion, natural arrangement and interesting presentation.

It is certainly worth while to bestow much time and thought on the January Meeting, for it is such a good opportunity to emphasize "The World for Christ."

Emma L. Burnett.

THE STAR AND THE SONG.

O star that saw the Saviour's birth,
Still doth thy glory light the earth,
And not alone the wise men heed,
And follow where its splendors lead;
From north to south, from east to west,
The weary nations join the quest,
And lift from longing hearts the plea,
"The world's Redeemer! Where is he?"

O song of angels, clear and sweet,
The tongues of men your notes repeat!
Your heavenly promise soars and swells
In every chime of Christmas bells.
"Peace on the earth, goodwill to men,"
In deeds of mercy speaks again,
And love, with precious sacrifice,
Leads where the world's Redeemer lies.

EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER, in *Sunday-School Times.*

ABOUT MAPS.

Goshen, Indiana, Oct. 12, 1894.

MISS PARSONS, Editor, etc.:

I might as well vent my wrath on you as any one, I presume—and that is all the good it will do.

Can you tell me why it is that the station "Salmas" is not on the maps sent out by the Boards—male or female? It has been in existence—the station I mean—for ten or more years, yet a magnifying glass fails to reveal its existence.

This isn't, by any means, the only instance of the kind. The big volume of Board Reports tells accurately, no doubt, just where Salmas is to be found, but why on earth isn't it on the map?

Our young ladies' circle met yesterday and they rubbed their pretty noses flat trying to find out where "Salmas" might be, and failed—because, forsooth, they had not the text to be found in the annual report. Won't you speak in meetin' and tell—not ask—but tell the Board for sake of their reputation in this wild and woolly West to cast their antiquated maps to the moles and bats, where lots of heathen have cast their gods since their maps came into existence, and get some new ones? Rand and McNally can help them to wonderfully good ones, if they will have the worldly wisdom to employ them. To tell truth—we are utterly weary of their old, cramped, unsatisfactory

things. Either we can't read them (the stations) when they are *in situ* or they are entirely wanting. Yours, greatly relieved,

Mrs. — — ———

The foregoing letter from our sprightly correspondent calls out, only a little earlier than we had intended, an announcement which will be very good news to missionary societies. It is fully two years ago that a scheme for procuring a valuable set of maps began to be evolved at the Mission House. The considerable correspondence necessary, in order to avail of recent surveys and maps authorized by governments of the respective countries, went forward and, last spring, the Board of Foreign Missions, well aware that its published maps were inadequate—some of them not impregnable to the finger of scorn, sanctioned the expense, and the work of construction was put into the hands of—no, not "Rand and McNally," but John Bartholomew and Company, Edinburgh, map-makers second to none in the world. The result will appear in the form of a small atlas and an eager and map-starved public may anticipate its arrival on these shores at a date still some distance off. The map of India will be taken from the latest reduced ordnance map of the Indian Government, all large villages being located. That of Siam is the most recent from French sources. Maps of Korea and China, having been compiled from Russian and German surveys, are now in process of engraving by Bartholomew and will be the last and most accurate English maps of these countries. Persia and Syria will be derived from Kiepert's maps (German). Those of Mexico and South America have been corrected up to date, as these countries have never been accurately surveyed, and have been engraved by Bien and Co., New York.

Such a combination of maps cannot be found in any fifty-dollar atlas, nor even the Royal Atlas itself. But no one of the Secretaries of the Assembly's Board could have the time to add such an item of research and care to his laborious days, so that were it not for the generous and personal offices of a gentleman whom wide travel and study of mission fields has qualified for the task, these long coveted maps would still be merely an object of desire.

Two points in the letter above may be particularly referred to:

1. *Salmas.* This is a post office term. It is not the name of a town, but of a plain as big as an Indiana county. Haft Dewan, where our missionaries in Salmas live, will be found located on the coming Persia map.

2. *Circle of Young Ladies.* Even when the new atlas comes out, it cannot take the place of a wall map. If those Hoosier girls are half as bright as we think they are, they will sometimes draw a big sketch map from the atlas, either in colors on a brown paper or with crayons on a blackboard, for the benefit of missionary meeting.

The frequent maps (eight during the present year) which at some pains and expense have been printed in WOMAN'S WORK FOR WOMAN, may be utilized in the same way. There was even an attempt to locate "Salmas" in the issue of October, 1892. We cannot reprint the same maps *every* year, but it would seem a simple matter for those who value them to preserve them for reference. Back numbers can usually be ordered.—EDITOR.

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Statement of Receipts, May 1st to October 31st, 1894.

	CHURCHES.	WOMEN'S BDS.	SAB. SCH'LS.	Y. P. S. C. E.	LEGACIES.	MISCELL.	TOTAL.
1893	$51,569.96	$49,272 56	$7,526.46	$4,584.27	$22,256.22	$21,756.39	$156,965.86
1894	51,504.93	48,172.41	6,307.47	4,814.63	76,356.64	22,700.88	209,856.96
Gain				$230.36	$54,100.42	$944.49	$52,891.10
Loss	$65.03	$1,100.15	$1,218 99				

53 Fifth Avenue, New York.

WM. DULLES, JR., Treasurer.

SUGGESTION CORNER.

ONE of our missionaries wrote of a certain city church:

This church, *I believe*, supports me on the field.

A MISSIONARY in Laos wrote last August:

I received word from my presbyterial society, Bellefontaine, that they had been removed to the Philadelphia Board and were

hoping to take me with them. They have been so good to me; such helpful, comforting letters have been written to me, besides the fulfillment on their part of every request I have made of them for the good of the work here. They have shown a working and a praying interest in me as their missionary and in the people for whom we are co-laborers. Bellefontaine is the town of my birth, too, so that the missionary society there seems especially dear. Well, when the annual report came and I found my name under "General Fund" I felt "blue" and home sick.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Chinese Characteristics. By Arthur H. Smith, twenty-two years a missionary of the American Board in China. (Fleming H. Revell Company.) Octavo, 340 pp. Ill'd. Price, $2.00.

This book is not about missions in China, but upon the Chinese *per se*. The author in his "Introduction" modestly disclaims universal knowledge of the Empire of China, "having lived in but two" of the eighteen provinces, but the confidence in his accuracy, which is thus inspired at the outset, grows with every chapter. The "characterictics" of this book are acute observation, wit and humor. Everything is illustrated by concrete instances, frequently bearing credentials of time or place, and, to one having the least interest in China, every page is interesting. The opening chapter about "Face" has nothing to do with physiognomy. Some other significant titles are: "The Talent for Misunderstanding," "Absence of Public Spirit," "Physical Vitality," "Filial Piety," "Social Typhoons," "Mutual Suspicion." In short, a great deal of light is thrown upon the letters written from China by less experienced missionaries, and this is a first-class candidate for a place on the shelves of any missionary library or any public library. The second edition makes a timely appearance while the war in the East attracts general attention.

Ten Years of Zenana Mission Work. Pub. by the Irish Presbyterian Church. Ordered from Mrs. J. C. Steen, 30 College Gardens, Belfast. Paper, 23 pp. Price, 1d.

Among the Thibetans. By Isabella Bird Bishop, F.R.G.S. (Fleming H. Revell Company.) Ill'd. 159 pp., cloth, $1.00.

The author's name is all that is needed as guaranty of the accuracy of this interesting story of a people but little known outside their own mountains. In none of her larger works has Mrs. Bishop's daring as a traveler and modest endurance of hardship impressed us more than in this—see account on page 76 of her narrow escape in crossing the Shayok River. Her beautiful catholicity is an example to all missionary workers. She says, page 79, of one of the Moravian Missionaries at Leh: "Mr. Redslob loved and therefore was loved. The Thibetans to him were not "natives," but brothers"

From the same house, *The Missionary Daily Text Book.*

Banners. By Irene E. Jerome. (Lee and Shepard, Boston, Mass.) 50 cents each.

These are not books, but decorative banners for the wall, four panels hung by ribbons in each, four banners in a case. They are entitled the "Joy," "Rest," "Every-Day" and "What will the violets be?" Banner. Very tasteful. Catalogue sent free.

The Royal Road, or Taking God at His Word. By Marion Harland. (Anson D. F. Randolph and Company.) 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

Not a novel, but a story of every-day life, steeped in courage and healthy good sense.

Between the Lights: Thoughts for the Quiet Hour. Compiled by Fanny B. Bates. (Anson D. F. Randolph and Company.) 440 pp., cloth, $1.25.

The Zenana, or Woman's Work in India. 2 Adelphi Terrace, W.C., London, Eng. Cloth, Two shillings.

This is the bound volume for 1894, published under the auspices of the Zenana, Bible and Medical Mission. Two ladies representing this society are associated with our missionaries at Ratnagiri, W. India.

SINCE LAST MONTH.

ARRIVALS.

October 13.—At New York, Mrs. T. Spencer Ogden from Gaboon, Africa. Address, Englishtown, N. J.

October 23.—At New York, Rev. M. E. Caldwell and family from Bogota, Colombia. Address, South Salem, Ohio.

October 24.—At New York, Rev. R. H. Milligan from Efulen, W. Africa. Address, care Rev. Ross Stevenson, McCormick Seminary, Chicago, Ill.

October 27.—At Vancouver, B. C., Rev. Geo. S. Hays and family from Chefoo, China. Address, Leatherwood, Pa.

October 28.—At New York, Miss Jennie Sherman from Sangli, W. India. Address, Ottawa, Kansas. Dr. S. Elizabeth Winter from Miraj, W. India. Address, 1334 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.

DEPARTURES.

October 10.—From New York, Jas. B. Thompson, M.D., returning to Siam, leaving his family in Beverly, N. J.

October 25.—From San Francisco, Rev. J. J. Boggs, to be connected with the Christian College, Canton, China.

November 5.—From San Francisco, Miss Mary I. McOuat to Mexico City.

RESIGNATIONS.

Miss M. C. Holmes, Syria. Appointed 1884.
Mrs. W. J. McKee (Miss Ketchum), Central China. Appointed 1876.
Rev. J. C. Thomson, M.D., and Mrs. Thomson, Canton. Appointed 1881.

DEATHS.

June 28.—At Ichowfu, China, Theodore Berger Elterich, two months and 26 days, twin son of Rev. and Mrs. W. O Elterich.

October 27.—At Wooster, Ohio, Rev. A. P. Happer, D.D., of Canton, China. Dr. Happer's service in China began in 1844.

To the Auxiliaries.

[For address of each headquarters and lists of officers see third page of cover.]

From Philadelphia.

Send all letters to 1334 Chestnut Street.

Directors' Meeting first Tuesday of the month, and prayer-meeting third Tuesday, in the Assembly Room, each commencing at 11 A.M. Visitors welcome.

MANY inquiries which come to us in regard to the special offering for the Silver Anniversary, might be answered by a careful reading of the directions given in this department of September WOMAN'S WORK.

Note particularly that Auxilaries, Bands and Christian Endeavor Societies working with us, may send directly to 1334 Chestnut Street for a supply of envelopes with the map leaflet, sufficient to provide each member with one. The first edition of 20,000 has been exhausted and the second order for the same quantity is going rapidly.

WE shall hope to hear that a general response will be made to the recommendation of the Autumn Letter in reference to the setting apart of January meetings for praise and thanksgiving, In fulfillment of the promise made in November WOMAN'S WORK, we announce as ready the *Praise Service* (Whoso offereth praise glorifieth Me), price 15 cents per dozen, $1 for 100.

"*Willingly*" is a little two-page leaflet, specially adapted for use during the present year. 6 cents per dozen, 30 cents per 100. *Flash Lights on Syria* will be a welcome help to those who are preparing for December meetings, 3 cents each, 30 cents per dozen. Orders for the *Year Book* are coming in very briskly. Send for it promptly, for you cannot afford to miss the valuable information contained in it. Price 10 cents.

As this Society paid its full share of the Mosul fund last year and has since added to the amount, we hope that our Bands will now turn their attention to the new objects which are offered to the young people in *Over Sea and Land*.

From Chicago.

Meetings at Room 48 McCormick Block, 69 and 71 Dearborn Street, every Friday at 10 A.M. Visitors welcome.

IN the midst of preparations for Christmas are we remembering the origin of the day, the reason of its celebration? Are the thoughts of the children turned that way by parents and friends? If all of us would make the observance of it more real as Christ's birthday would not the little ones learn to think of and plan gifts to and for Him more and more? Will not the members of our auxiliary societies make special efforts to so interest the young that they may make gifts to Him as naturally as to one another?

OUR Board of the Northwest has adopted as its own, Mrs. J. P. Cochran of Oroomiah, Persia; also, new missionaries sent out this past season in addition to those mentioned last month: Mrs. Oscar Roberts to Africa; Mrs. J. A. Miller to China; Miss Mary McOuat, appointed to China but transferred to Mexico; also Mrs. Paul D. Bergen, Chinanfu, China, re-appointed after several years at home, whom we gladly again add to our list. Twelve more missionaries to be loved and prayed for.

MRS. W. J. MCKEE, who went out eighteen years ago, has been obliged to send in her resignation on account of her own ill health. Dr. Mariam Sinclair, as noticed in the October issue, was captured by the Methodist Mission, of Peking, through marriage with Prof. Headland.

WE have ten medical missionaries, the same number as last year.

OUR Board appointed the last Friday in October as a day of fasting and prayer. The request that such a day be appointed came, first, from the Synodical officers of Wisconsin in view of the great destitution and suffering caused by the forest fires, and also for the missions and missionaries in Japan, Korea and China, those countries being more or less disturbed by war; at the Synodical meetings the auxiliaries were urged to observe the day.

ONLY a few more months of our fiscal year. Are we to go to our Annual Meeting in Detroit with a deficit? More missionaries, more work and less money! Surely earnest prayers *will* open the pocketbooks.

WE have had the pleasure of seeing and hearing Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Jessup, of Syria, at two of our Friday meetings; we are sure that those present learned more of the broadening

and elevating effects of Christian missions than they could have learned in any other way.

FRIENDS all over the land will ask that Mrs. S. J. Rhea be comforted. Her loved mother "fell on sleep" October 22, aged 84 years.

From New York.

Prayer-meeting at 53 Fifth Ave. the first Wednesday of each month at 10.30 A.M. Each other Wednesday there is a half-hour meeting for prayer and the reading of missionary letters, commencing at the same hour.

IT is pleasant to be able to notify out auxiliaries that Miss Holmes, of Syria, and Miss Babbitt, of India, have been engaged as speakers on Foreign Missions. Their services when rendered within our own territory may be had free of charge, saving necessary expenses.

Those desiring to secure these ladies as speakers will please address Miss M. G. Janeway, 166 West 55th street, New York City.

ALL honor to Thompson's Ridge, Hudson Presbytery, which has already sent in a 25 per cent. advance on last year's contribution as a special offering in response to the circular letter. Societies are urged to be as prompt as possible in fulfilling their pledges, so that they may be ready for the extra offering commemorative of our twenty-fifth year, for which arrangements will be made before long.

ON October 17 the usual meeting at Lenox Hall, 53 Fifth avenue, was prolonged and specialized in view of the Synodical gatherings in New York at that time, and the presence in the city of many ladies from various parts of the State. Mrs. A. F. Schauffler presided and Dr. Schauffler gave some of his impressions concerning mission work in Egypt and Turkey. Short addresses on various topics were also given and a sweet and inspiring song was sung by Mrs. William Dulles, Jr.

A REPORT of the work of our Board during the past year was presented to the Synod, a delegation of ladies being present. The Synod responded most cordially to this presentation and accepted the report by a rising vote.

The news of the death, at Clinton, N. Y., of Mrs. M. H. Gallup came as a sad surprise to many, though during the sessions of the Synodical Committee in New York City, in October, her failing health was fully recognized. While, because of the engrossing duties of her position as President of the Synodical Committee of Home Missions, much of her time was given to care for women and children of her own land, her generous heart went out in fullest measure to her sisters across the sea. May all workers for Christ, either in Home or Foreign Missions, emulate the intelligent appreciation, the unfaltering zeal, the loving devotion of which she was so rare and so beautiful an example.

OUR Board and the cause of missions have met with a great loss in the death of Mrs. J. N. Adam, Corresponding Secretary of the Buffalo Presbyterial Society. Mrs. Adam combined many of the earnest and most precious qualities, and had long and devotedly borne the interests of missions in her heart and served them with the efficiency which springs from love.

AT Frankfort, Kentucky, on October 10, the three Presbyterial societies of Ebenezer, Louisville and Transylvania, organized themselves into a Synodical Foreign Missionary Society, The officers elected were Mrs. J. F. Lewis, of Louisville, President; Mrs. John S. Hays, of Maysville, Vice-President; Miss Julia R. Todd, of Louisville, Secretary and Treasurer. A communication was sent to the Synod then in session, placing the society under its care. It is hoped that this union of societies so distant from New York will result in added strength and mutual helpfulness.

From Northern New York.

WE are still hearing echoes from the Waterford meeting, in all the letters we receive, and we agree with all the rest that "it was a good meeting." It was certainly a great pleasure to have with us Mr. and Mrs. Gilman and Miss Ellen Parsons. We trust all will remember the injunction, to take into our *hearts and prayers*, all we heard of the work and workers, specially the young people just starting for their new homes in Africa, China, India and Hainan. We would suggest that you refresh your memories by reading over the list in the November magazines.

IT was very interesting to hear of records in old books of the American Board of subscriptions sent by some of the Churches within our bounds. For the benefit of those who were not at Waterford, we mention the Churches which, even within the first twenty years of this century, were interested in sending the gospel to the heathen: those of Cairo, Salem, Durham and Carlisle.

THIS is the month when many subscriptions expire. Please see to it that WOMAN'S WORK FOR WOMAN and *Over Sea and Land* are first on your list of renewals. We want a large increase in the subscription list of our WOMAN'S WORK for 1895. Don't let us fall below 500 copies and we earnestly hope that when the Committee on Publications make their report next April, the number will far exceed this.

NOW a word to our Young People. We wonder if they have heard what is expected of them for 1895. We feel sure that as soon as they know, they will instantly set to work so that the Officers of the Society shall not be disappointed in their Young People. This is what is wanted of you: that you bring Northern New

York's list of subscribers to *Over Sea and Land*, up to 1,000 copies. You now take 627 copies, which is a gain of 131 since Feb., so you see you are not asked to do anything very difficult in securing 373 new subscribers. We shall be disappointed if there are not many banners won by our boys and girls. (See July No. of *Over Sea and Land*.)

We extend a very warm welcome to the latest addition to our family of workers—the new Band in the Saranac Lake Church.

We share in the disappointment of the Churches who were expecting before this to have had a visit from Mrs. Wellington White. Mrs. White's time was so fully taken up for last month and this, that she could not come to us. We hope that in the beginning of the New Year she will be able to visit among our Churches.

Miss Bush will be glad to fill further orders for the Year Book (for notice of which see notes in last month's W. W.). If you have not sent your order, send at once to Miss C. A. Bush, 29 Second St., Troy, N. Y. We would like to see a copy in the hands of every member of our Society ; failing this, we surely hope that a copy will go into every family. We like the suggestion in the Nov. number of *The Church*, that it be used at the family altar, as well as in our private devotions.

The Board of Foreign Missions, 53 Fifth Ave., New York, has prepared an admirable Christmas Missionary Exercise, which they will furnish free to all our Sabbath-schools, that will take up a collection for Foreign Missions, in connection with its use, or on the Sabbath. If your school has not already ordered them, please call your superintendent's attention to the offer, and ask him to order them. This exercise should be used in all our Sabbath-schools.

From San Francisco.

Board Meeting first Monday of each month at 920 Sacramento Street ; business meeting at 10.30 A.M. ; afternoon meeting and exercises of Chinese girls in the Home at 2 P.M. Visitors welcome.

It was in the beautiful Southern "City of the Angels," on Friday, Oct. 19th, that the Synodical Meeting of the Occidental Board was held, almost within sound of that mighty ocean whose waters, touching distant shores of heathen countries, seem to bring to us the cry, "Come over and help us."

As representatives from every part of this great State gathered in the beautiful Immanuel Church at the early morning hour and listened to the earnest words of Mrs. S. V. Maxfield on the need of the Holy Spirit, followed by the soul-stirring remarks of the President, Mrs. P. D. Browne, impressing upon all the need of every one being in harmony with Christ that we may be witnesses for Him, every heart was stirred. Soon after, the meeting adjourned to the First Church where reports were made before the Synod, which was in session there.

Every feature of the work of the Occidental Board was embraced in the report of Mrs. I. M. Condit, State Presbyterial Secretary. First, the work in foreign lands, our missionaries and schools, then the varied and arduous work as a mission station. The school work, house to house visitation and rescue work in our own State, were all brought vividly before us. The Board has taken no vacation, its work is rapidly increasing, and "each day is full to the brim." Noted visitors are almost daily present at headquarters, who catch and also leave behind an inspiration. Mrs. Browne spoke of the Home as fuller than ever before, and testified to the strong Christian character of the inmates who have gone out to form homes of their own or who are efficient helpers in other homes. This is but the faintest outline of these reports, which were so complete and so full of the spirit of Christ.

The afternoon session was opened by devotional exercises. "In Memoriam" was read by Miss Peabody, formerly of the Western Seminary, Oxford, Ohio. She portrayed the life and work of Miss Mary K. Hesser, formerly of Japan, and earnest prayers were offered for her bereaved Japanese pupils and for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon workers everywhere. Some results of the work of the Occidental Board were strikingly brought before us by the Chinese School of Los Angeles, under Miss C. B. Reynolds, and Chinese women, under Mrs. Chapin. Presbyterial reports were all encouraging, and these were followed by the hour "Called of God"—called to Personal Service, called to work on Church Lines, and called to work in Foreign Lands, of which Mrs. Hayes, of Japan, spoke so touchingly. It was an hour that made a deep impression. The Young People's Hour was occupied by talks such as only Mrs. H. A. Newell and Mrs. I. M. Condit can give. The closing words of our beloved President were in the same line of thought that followed through the whole meeting—prayer, fullness of faith, close communion with Christ ; and thus closed one of the most impressive and instructive meetings ever held on this coast.

From Portland, Oregon.

Meetings on the first and third Tuesdays of each month at the First Presbyterian Church. Visitors welcome.

Dr. Maud Allen, who had expected to go to Korea, has been transferred to Allahabad, India. The hand of the Lord unmistakably closed one door but just as surely opened another.

Calvary Church, Portland, will soon add another to her list of missionaries, Miss Laura C. Preston having offered herself for the for-

eign field. Miss Preston is daughter of a former missionary to China and sister of Mrs. O. F. Wisner who returned from Canton last year.

MISS STRONG, in recent letters from Korea, writes: "It seems such a strange way to live, not knowing what may take place next. All our plans for next winter are broken up, or at least very uncertain, for no one knows how long this state of things will last. I do not feel that there is any personal danger to us, only we are subject to much inconvenience. Don't feel anxious about me, for I think we are safe. I feel perfectly so when I think of the hosts of the Lord encamping round about them that fear Him."

OUR very efficient General Cor. Sec. and beloved co-worker, Mrs. D. O. Ghormley, has removed to Moscow, Idaho. We feel our loss greatly, but know that she will carry her zeal and energy into the new field and that the cause of missions will, thereby, be greatly strengthened in that corner of the vineyard.

OUR auxiliaries are requested to address their correspondence to Mrs. Ghormley's successor, Mrs. I. L. McCommon, 260 Third street, Portland.

THE prices of our Chinese dolls vary with the value of the material used in dressing. Address orders to Mrs. W. S. Holt, Box 1,040, Portland, Oregon.

NEW AUXILIARIES AND BANDS.

ARKANSAS.

Jonesboro.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Chickasha, S.C.E.

IOWA.

Bellevue.
Centreville.

KANSAS.

Parallel, S.C.E.

MINNESOTA.

St. Paul, Warrendale Ch., Bd.

MISSOURI.

Appleton City, Bethany Bd.
Butler, Girls' Mission Circle.
St. Louis, Cote Brilliant Ch., Sunbeams.

NEBRASKA.

Boxbutte Presby'l Soc.
Crawford, Union Star Ch.
Rushville.

NEW JERSEY

Orange, Hillside Ch., Young Missionaries.
South Orange, Trinity Ch., Jr. Bd.

NEW YORK.

New York, Bethany Ch., Home and Foreign.

OHIO.

Mason, S.C.E.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Allegheny, 2d Ch., S.C.E.
Buffalo, S.C.E.
Danville, Grove Ch., S.C.E.
Jersey Shore, S.C.E.
Manayunk, Correspondence Circle.
Pittsburg, Bellefield Ch., S.C.E.
" Homewood Ave. Ch., S.C.E.
Shickshinny, Whatsoever Bd.
Wallingford, S.C.E.
Wayne, S.C.E.

Receipts of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church from October 1, 1894.

[PRESBYTERIES IN SMALL CAPITALS.]

ATHENS.—Athens, 9.30; Cheshire, 6.53; Middleport, S.C.E., 15.25; New Plymouth, 15; Warren, 4.50, S.C.E., 2, $52.58

BELLEFONTAINE.—De Graff, 25; Kenton, 12.01, 37.01

BUTLER.—Centreville, 6.13; Grove City, 13.90; Mt. Nebo, 14.50; Muddy Creek, Bd., 1.75; New Hope, S.S., 15; North Liberty, 12; North Washington, 7, Bd., 3.40; Plain Grove, 16; Unionville, 5; Zelienople, 20, 114.68

CARLISLE.—Carlisle, 1st, 25; 2d, 21.25; Dillsburg, 6; Gettysburg, 20; Great Conewago, Do-what-you-can Bd., 10; Greencastle, 29; Harrisburg, Market Sq., 50, S.S. Sen'r Dep't, 46.06, Chinese Dep't, 25; Mechanicsburg, 45, Birthday Bd., 25; Mercersburg, 5.73, Y.L.B., 7; Millerstown, 9.50; Paxton, 10; Shippensburg, 30.20; Steelton, 2.31, 367.05

CHESTER.—Wayne, S.C.E., 10.00

CLEVELAND.—Akron, 10; Cleveland, 1st, 28, S.C.E. Jr., 1; 2d, 10.80; Beckwith, 17.65, S.S., 11.62, S.C.E. Jr., 2.50; Bolton Ave., S.C.E. Jr., 1.25; Calvary, 138.13, Miss H. Sherman, 50, S.C.E. Jr., 50 cts.; Case Ave., 11.25, S.C.E. Jr., 50 cts.; Euclid Ave., S.C.E. Jr., 1; Madison Ave., S.C.E. Jr., 1.65; North, 16.60, Forget-me-not Bd., 12, S.C.E. Jr., 1.50; South, S.C.E. Jr., 4; Willson Ave., 15, S.C.E. Jr., 50 cts.; Woodland Ave., 50, S.C.E. Jr., 2.50; New South Lyme, 6; Willoughby, 25.39, 419.34

DAYTON.—Belle Brook, 5.21; Dayton, 1st, Y.L.B., 25; 4th, 40; Memorial, 15; Park, Y.L.S., 10.75; Greenville, 16.53; New Jersey, 7.30; Piqua, 12, S.S., 25; Reiley, 3; Springfield, 1st, 67; 2d, 20, Y.L.S., 37; Troy, 25, "2d Soc.," 15; Xenia, 21.53, 345.32

ELIZABETH.—Clinton, 14.35; Elizabeth, Ass'n, 160.44, Marshall St., Cheerful Givers, 65; Lamington, 16.75, Blauvelt Bd., 13.60; Plainfield Ass'n, 83.55; Pluckemin, 41.50, Crescent Bd., 18.11; Rahway, 1st, 25.88; Roselle, 21.95; Woodbridge, 25, 486.15

ERIE.—Edinboro', 5; Girard, S.C.E., 6; Meadville, Central, 27.50, S.C.E. Jr., 5; Mercer, 1st, S.C.E. Jr., 25; 2d, 26.50; Oil City, 1st, 30; Utica, Cherry Blossoms, 1.25, 126.25

HUNTINGDON.—Altoona, 1st, Y.L.B., 7; 2d, 13.25; Birmingham, 13.36; Duncansville, 8; Hollidaysburg, 100, Willing Workers, 15; Lost Creek, 6.50; Lower Spruce Creek, 18.50; Martinsburg, 18.75; Mt. Union, 5.20; Osceola, 50; Tyrone, 38.45; Winburne, 12, Y.L.B., 75 cts., 306.76

LACKAWANNA.—Ashley, 19.32; Athens, 10.50, S.S., 5; Bennett, S.C.E., 3.61; Canton, 7; Carbondale, 109; Honesdale, 83, Mizpah Bd., 12.50; Kingston, 18.60, Paul Bd., 2.50; Langcliffe, 37.50, Livingstone Bd., 26.89; Monroeton, 12.50; Orwell, 2; Pittston, 1st, Parke Bd., 19.75, Bethel Bd., 20; Plymouth, 22; Scranton, 1st, 75, Juvenile Ass'n, 100; 2d, 44.50; Green Ridge Ave., 25; Providence, 10; Washburn St., 16.55, B. Lamont Bd., 20; Stevensville, 16; Towanda, 45, S.C.E., 13.25; Troy, 13, Birthday Bd., 6.25; West Pittston, 25.10, Y.P.B., 10.50; Wilkes-Barre, 1st, 100; Mem'l, Whosoever Will Bd., 20; Wyoming, 30, 981.82

LIMA.—Ada, 11; Bluffton, 3.75; Findlay, 2d, 9.50; Lima, 1st, 57.50, S.S., 15; St. Mary's, 12.50; Van Wert, 20.82, 130.07

MARION.—Berlin, 8; Delaware, 45, Y.P.S., 100; Jerome, 13; Marion, 20; Mt. Gilead, 8, 194.00

MORRIS AND ORANGE.—Dover, 31.85; E. Orange, 1st, 100; Bethel, Y.L.B., 65; Hanover, 75, Cheerful Workers, 12; Madison, 25.82; Mt. Olive, Olive Branches, 9.33; Orange, 1st, 125; 2d, 100, S.S., 65.91; Central, 200; Pleasant Grove, 16; Ladies' Union, 10, 835.91

NEWARK.—Kearny, Knox, S.S. cl., 2; Montclair, Trinity, 100, 102.00

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Amwell, 1st, 45; 2d, 14.10; Flemington, 23.51, Hill Mem'l Bd., 26, Gleaners, 50; Lambertville, 57.53; Milford, 35; Pennington, 15; Princeton, 1st, Havergal Bd., 20; Trenton, Prospect St., 30, 316.14

NEWTON.—Andover, 4.50; Belvidere, 1st, 52.90, Willing Workers, 15; Blairstown, 11; Musconetcong Valley, 11.45; Oxford, 1st, Bd., 25; Stewartsville, 12.50, 132.35

PHILADELPHIA.—Woodland, Bd., 7.26; Miss H. A. Dillaye, 120, 127.26

PHILADELPHIA NORTH.—Abington, 50; Chestnut Hill, 1st, 110.62; Fox Chase, 36.32; Germantown, 1st, 100, Eliot Bd. Jr., 5.53, S.C.E., 5.72, S.C.E. Jr., 3.97; Somerville, S.C.E., 1.80, S.C.E. Jr., 1.83; West Side, S.S., 30; Leverington, S.C.E., 5; Lower Merion, S.C.E., 3; Morrisville, 50; Manayunk, Children of the King, 20; Neshaminy of Warwick, 31; Norristown, Central, S.C.E., 6; Oak Lane, S.C.E., 4, 418.79

REDSTONE.—Belle Vernon, 33.55; Fairchance, S.C.E., 5; Little Redstone, 6.10; Long Run, 33.63; McKeesport, 1st, 50; Central, 10.97; New Providence, 12, Ready Workers, 12.32; Scottdale, 6.60; Sewickley, 6, 176.17

SHENANGO.—Neshannock, 26.75; New Brighton, 17.44; New Castle, 1st, 28.18, Credo Workers, 30; Central, 10.18; Rich Hill, 13; Westfield, Miss McClelland, 50, 175.05

UNION.—Hehron, 2.63; Hopewell, 1.50; Knoxville, 2d, 8.70-S.C.E. Jr., 3.70: 4th, 9.65; New Market, 7.15, Willing Workers, 6.09; New Providence, 14; Rockford, 1.15; Shannondale, 11, Golden Rule Bd., 4.06, 69.63

WASHINGTON.—Burgettstown, 27.75; Claysville, 50; Cove, 8, Graham Bd., 16.50; Cross Creek, 50; Forks of Wheeling, 35; Frankfort, 3.65; Lower Ten Mile, 25; New Cumberland, 28.40; Washington, 1st, 75, Cornes Bd., 25; 2d, 32.67; 3d, Y.L.B., 14.15, Sunheam Bd., 4.05; Wellsburg, 20.85; Wheeling, 1st, 115.26, Sidney Ott Bd., 18.10, Boys' Club, 18.10, Cherith Bd., 30, 497.48

WELLSBORO'.—Condersport, 2.25; Elkland, 9 90; Mansfield, 5; Tioga, 1.84, 18.99

WEST JERSEY.—Camden, 1st, 20.07, Willing Workers, 15; Cedarville (2 ch'hs), 18; Cold Spring, 15; May's Landing, 5, 73.70

WESTMINSTER.—Chanceford, 48.10; Chestnut Level, 44.67; Columhia, 59.36, S.S., 25; Lancaster, 25; Leacock, Bd., 6; Middle Octorara, Y.L.B., 9; Stewartstown, 11; Union, 86.50; Wrightsville, 14.50; York, Westm'r, 10; Pres. Soc. Thank off., 255.64, Col. at meeting, 5.43, 600.20

WOOSTER.—Apple Creek, 3.17; Bellville, 4; Canal Fulton, 8.30; Congress, 18.50; Creston, 6.88: Dalton, 9; Doylestown, 6.50; Jackson, 2; Mansfield, 10.50; Millersburg, 14; Savannah, 7, Y.L.B., 15, Pearl Seekers, 15; Wayne, 21.60; Wooster, 1st. 29.81, Y.L.B., 21; Westm'r, 53 30, Coan Bd, 13.42, 258.98

ZANESVILLE.—Clark, 3; Coshocton, 21.50; Dresden, 9; Duncan's Falls, 5.36, Ada Gault Bd., 1; Fredericktown, Y.P.S., 25; Homer, 10; Jersey, 8.50; Madison, 16; Mt. Pleasant, 4.40; Mt. Vernon, S.C.E., 15, S.S. 12.50; Newark, 2d, 45, Children's Bd., 5; New Concord, Westm'r League, 4; Pataskala, 18.50; Utica, 20 25; Zanesville, 1st, 10; Putnam, Inf. Sch., 10; 2d, 50, 294.01

MISCELLANEOUS.—Beirut, Syria, Mrs. W. W. Eddy, 5; Interest on investment, 56.84; Medical Fund, refunded, 50, 111.84

Total for October, 1894.	$7,878 90
Total since May 1, 1894,	24.613.97

MRS. JULIA M. FISHBURN, *Treas.*,
1334 Chesnut St., Philadelphia.

Nov. 1, 1894.

Receipts of the Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions of the Northwest to October 20, 1894.

ALTON.—Alton, S.S., 20; Carrollton, 8.50; Greenville, 4.37; Upper Alton, 3.50 (less Phyl. ex., 1.07), $35.30

BLOOMINGTON.—Bloomington, 2d, 30.75; Cooksville, 4.05; Lexington, 4.90; Onarga, 10, C.E., 14.24; Philo, 7.25; Piper City, 11.69; Rankin, Jr. C.E., 5, 87.88

BOULDER.—Berthoud 10.55; Cheyenne, 4; Ft. Collins, 6.80; Ft. Morgan, 5, 26.35

BUTTE.—Butte, 7.00

CEDAR RAPIDS.—Blairstown, Y.L.B., 3.01. Cedar Rapids, 1st, Holmes Bd., 10; 2nd, King's Daughters, 6, C.E., 15, Jr. C.E., 5; Clinton, Jr. C.E., 9; New Hall, C.E, 2; Pleasant Hill, C.E., 3; Mt. Vernon, Bethany Bd., 5.50; Scotch Grove, S.S., 3; Wyoming, S.S., 12.25; Vinton, S.S., 25, 98.76

CENTRAL DAKOTA.—Artesian, 3; Brookings, 2.50; Huron, 9.65; Madison, 3.57; Wentworth, 1.75, 20.47

CHICAGO.—Austin, Primary Cl., Birthday off., 2.68; Chicago, 1st, 10.50; 2d, 36.25, Ex. ct. a Day off., 32.59; 4th, C.E., 35; 8th, 24; 41st St. Ch., 40; Ch. of the Covenant, 11.85; Emerald Av. Ch., 7.65; Jefferson Pk. Ch., C.E., 25; Brookline Park Ch., C.E., 5; La Grange, C.E., 12.50; Evanston, 45; Hyde Park, 35, Y.P.S., 12.50, E.C. a D. off., 1.61; Central Ch., 11, S.S., 4.59; Lake Forest, 30, Steady Streams, 73.06, Light Bearers, 1.50; Manteno, 26; Oak Park, 25; Woodlawn Park Ch., 15; Miss Ada Hill, 1; Miss A. J. White, 5, 529.28

CRAWFORDSVILLE.—Attica, 15.75; Bethany, 5; Clinton, 3.50, Willing Workers, 2; Crawfordsville, Center Ch., 15; Dana, 10; Dayton, 25; Delphi, 17.33, S.S., 5.91; Elizaville, 4; Frankfort, 9.63, C.E. 15, S.S., 8.16; Lafayette, 1st, 5; Lebanon, 10; Newtown, 18.50, Buds of Promise, 10; Rockville, 20.50, S.S., 13.50, C.E., 1.25; Spring Grove, 2.75; Thornton, 19.30; Veedersburgh, 5; Waveland, 6.25, 248.33

DENVER.—Brighton, 2.50; Denver, 1st Av. Ch., 4.50; Westm'r Ch., 15 40; Hyde Park, 2; North Denver, 2.25, C.E., 5, Jr. C.E., 39; Littleton, 2; South Broadway Ch., 2; Wray, Jr. C.E., 12.50, 87.15

DUBUQUE.—Hopkinton, 10.18

FARGO.—Hillshoro, 4, Y.P.B., 12.50; Tower City, 5, 21.50

FT. DODGE.—Bancroft, 2, in mem. T. Addison Williams, 1; Boone, 15, C.E., 14 45; Burt, 2.94, Carroll, 14.75; Churdan, 3.04, Lily of the Valley Bd, 10; Dana, 7.03; Ft. Dodge, C.E., 1.10; Glidden, C E., 3.13; Grand Junction, 9.22; Jefferson, 14.85; Lake City, 6.65; Laurens, 3.69; Livermore, 5, Boys' and Girls' Bd., 1.31; Lohrville, 6.02; Rockwell City, 4.85, 126.03

FT. WAYNE.—Bluffton, 6; Ft. Wayne, 1st, 15.45; 2d, Westm'r Ch., 5; Goshen, 15.80, Y.L.C., 10; Huntington, 7; Kendallsville, 6.45, S.S., 2.50; Lima, 1.40; Ligonier, 3; Warsaw, 6.80; Waterloo, 3.50, 82.90

FREEPORT.—H.B., "For the debt which hurdens," 50.00

HASTINGS.—Beaver City, C.E., 2.85; Hansen, 1.60; Holdredge, 2.57, 7.02

HELENA.—Bozeman, 12.00

HURON.—Clyde, 2.90; Chicago, 4.46; Fostoria, 18.54; Monroeville, 5.63: Sandusky, 10.07; Tiffin, 8.40, 50.00

IOWA.—Morning Sun, C.E., 3.95

INDIANAPOLIS.—Bloomington, 19.95; Columhus, 33.16; Edinhurg, 2; Franklin, 37.50; Greenwood, C.E., 1.05; Hopewell, 39.80; Iudianapolis, 1st, 125, C.E., 3 25; 4th, 7.65, Pickett Soc., 6.75, Stella Bd., 4; 6th, 8; Memorial Ch., 13.35, C.E., 8.37, Dr. A. Bryan, 7.50; Tahernacle Ch., 64.31; E. Washington St. Ch., 3.50, 385.14

LANSING.—Brooklyn, 12.50; Concord, 1.50; Hastings, P.G.M.B., 1.50; Homer, 12, C.E., 3; Lansing, 1st., 5; Marshall, 5.30; Oneida, 2.50, S.S., 2.50; Parma, 5, 50.80

LOGANSPORT.—Concord, 4.50; Crown Point, 10; Kentland, 4.45; Lake Prairie, 6.30; La Porte, 7.50, C.E., 4; Logansport, 1st, Boys' Independent Circle, 5.20; Broadway Ch., 25; Michigan City, 10.76, C.E., 5; Plymouth, 12.92; Remington, 3; Rochester, 1.65; South Bend, 1st, S.S. Cl., 50; Valparaiso, 7, S.S., 5.24, 162.52

MADISON.—Camhria, 10; Lima, Boardman Bd., 10; Lodi, 6; Madison, 40.44; Oregon, 9; Poynette, 4; Prairie du Sac, 6, 85.44

MANKATO.—Mankato, 45; Marshall, 9.88; Pilot Grove, 14; Tracy, 4.15; Worthington, 6.16, 79.19

MATTOON.—Bethel Ch., 2.52; Assumption, Jr. C.E., 2.50; Charleston, 1st, 3.75; Pana, 10.90; Taylorville, 2.25, Phyl. off., 2.29; Tuscola, 4, 28.21

MINNEAPOLIS — Buffalo Ch., 3; Minneapolis, Highland Park, 9 42, Primary Cl., 1.52, King's Messengers, 15; Parker Bd., 8.45; Elim Ch., 3; Bethlehem Ch., 20; Westm'r Ch., 53.75; 5th Ch., 3.40; Stewart Memorial Ch., 6.73; Andrew Ch., 40, 164.27

MONROE. Adrian, 15; Coldwater, 10, Y.L.S., 5; Hillsdale, 21.50, Y.L.S., 7; Jonesville, 5; Monroe, 18.25, Y.L.C., 35; Quincy, 8; Reading, 5; Tecumseh, Y.L S., 10, 139.75

MUNCIE.—Anderson, 5; Elwood, 3.50; Hartford City, 6.50; Marion, 30; Muncie, 5; Peru, 12; Wahash, 14.07, C.E., 1.71, Jr. C.E., 3, 80.78

NEW ALBANY.—Bedford, 3; Corydon, 5; Hanover, 8; Jay, Pleasant Tp. Ch., 1; Madison, 1st, 12.50; New Alhany, 1st, 26.50, Mrs. Wm. S. Culhertson, 250; 2d, 20.40, Mrs. W. R. Nunemacher, 10: 3d, 17.35; Paoli, 2.80; Salem, 4.20; Vernon, 7; Vevay, 1.50, 369.25

OTTAWA.—Aux Sahle, 9.60; Aurora, C.E., 16.19; Paw Paw, 25, 50.79

PEORIA.—Canton, 33 15, Little Owls, 85.16; Deer Creek, 8.50; Delavan, 32.50, C.E., 6 25, Jr. C.E., 3.75; Elmira, 6 75, C.E., 6.25, Temple Builders, 10.65; Elmwood, 17.30; Eureka, 15.30; Galeshurg, 7.25, C.E., 10.50; Green Valley, 6.25; Ipava, 12.50; Knoxville, 29, Whatsoever Bd., 20; Lewistown, 15.95, C.E., 31; Peoria, 1st, 30.85, C.E., 8, E. R. Edwards Bd., 15.43, Little Lights, 4.10; Westm'r 59 cts.; 2d, 15.38; Calvary Ch., 14.25; Grace Ch., 5.50; Princeville, C.E.. 25; Prospect Ch., 5.86; Vermont, 3; Washington, 10.85, C.E., 5.25 (less Phyl. ex., 3.25), 498.82

SAGINAW.—Bay City, 5.12, Jr. C.E., 4.89; Warren Av. Ch., 13.87; West Bay City, 8, 31.88

ST. PAUL.—Rush City, 3; St. Paul, Dayton Av. Ch., 5; Merriam Park, Wayside Gleaners, 6.50; House of Hope Ch., 36.50, Adult B. Cl., 10, 61.00

SCHUYLER.—Bardolph, 1; Fountain Green, 10; Hersman, 9.21, Macomh, 10.10; Monmouth, 21; Mt. Sterling, 25.53, Cheerful Givers, 45; Rushville, 8.05; Wythe Ch., Bd., 2.21, 132.10

SPRINGFIELD.—Bates, 18.50; Decatur, Brier Bd., 5; Divernon, 4.25; Farmingdale, 25; Greenview, 4.50, Bd., 1, Little Light Bearers, 25 cts.; Jacksonville, State St. Ch., 34.15; Westm'r Ch., 28.40; Portuguese Ch., Y.L.S.. 6; Lincoln, 8.20; Maroa, 10.50; Mason City, 21.25; N. Sangamon Ch., 15; Petershurgh, 7; Pisgah Ch., 7.50; Springfield, 1st, 25, Y.L.S., 5; 2d, 7.25, C.E., 12.50; 3d, 6; Unity Ch., 38.87, 291.12

VINCENNES —Claihorne, 12; Evansville, Grace Ch., 14.80, C.E., 1.25; Walnut St. Ch., 25; Petershurg, 4.35, S.S., 2, Jr. C.E., 3.15; Princeton, 10, C.E., 2; Terre Haute, Washington Av. Ch., 11.25; Vincennes, 5.15; Upper Indiana Ch., 17.85, 108.80

WATERLOO.—Ackley, 20; Conrad Grove, 3; Clarksville, 5.70; Dysart, 3.75, S.S., 4.54; Green, C.E., 3.30, Jr. C.E., 2; Grundy Center, 10.50, S.S., 2.50. C.E., 9.70; Janesville, 4; La Porte City, 15.35; Marshalltown, 15; Morrison, 8; Nevada, 5; Salem, Crystal Ch., 6.25; Toledo. Busy Bees, 2, Y.P.C., 2.91; Traer, Tranquility Ch., 19.40; West Friesland, 4; Waterloo, 25, C.E., 9.70, 181.60

Total for month,	$4,405.56
Total receipts since April 20,	$16,647.08

MRS. C. B. FARWELL, *Treas.*,
Room 48 McCormick Block.

Chicago, October 20, 1894.

Receipts of the Women's Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church for October, 1894.

BINGHAMTON.—Binghamton, 1st, 87.50, Immanuel Chapel, Jr. C.E., 2.50; Cortland, 50, 140.00

BOSTON, MASS.—Boston, 1st, 30; Scotch, 5; East Boston, 18.20, Pearl Seekers, 20, Blue Bells, 10; Londonderry, N. H., S.S. Soc., 6; Newburyport, 1st., 11.80; Portland, Me., 2.50; Roxbury, 28.50; South Boston, 10, Mary M. Deal Soc., 10; Windham, N. H., 3.11; Woonsocket, R. I., 3.75, 158.86

BROOKLYN.—Brooklyn, Ainslie St., 15; Franklin Ave., 6.72; Greene Ave., 5.19; Ross St., 5.83; 2d, 30.42, S.S., 40; Throop Ave., Jr. C.E., 11.67, 114.83

BUFFALO.—Buffalo, Bethesda, Jr. C.E. 50 cts.; Bethlehem, 7.50; Calvary, 15.70; Ch. of the Covenant, 10; Lafayette St., 23.89; Nortb, 41; Westm'r, Willing Workers, 3.25, 101.84

CAYUGA.—Auburn, Calvary, Y.P.S., 10; Fair Haven, 3; Ithaca, 37.54, 50.54

CHEMUNG.—Elmira, 1st, 10.25, for debt, 3; North, C.E. and Primary S.S., 6, 19.25

EBENEZER, KY.—Lexington, 2d, 15; Maysville, Christian Stewards' League, 30; Mt. Sterling, 4.30; Paris, Golden Rule Bd., 8; Sharpsburg, Little Workers, 4, 61.30

GENESEE.—Attica, 16.15, S.S. Soc., 6.70; Batavia, 100, Acorn Soc., 19.52, S.S. Soc., 18.90; Castile, 10; Perry, 15, S.S., 15, Mrs. Dibble's cl., 3, 204.27

HUDSON. — Goodwill Ch., 27; Goshen, 50, Y.L.S., 18; Haverstraw, Central, 75; Hopewell Ch., 6.25; Middletown, 1st, 46.20; 2d, Boys' Bd., 12.50; Milford, Pa., 3.77; Monroe, 27; Mount Hope, 10; Washingtonville, 25, 300.72

LONG ISLAND.—Amagansett, 6.65; Bridgebampton, 19.50; Cutchogue, 7.50; Manor, King's Water Bearers, 1; Mattituck, 5.88; Middle Island, 2.25, Y.P.S., 20; Southampton, 22.95, Shinnecock, S.S., 6; Southold, 15; Westhampton, 13.98, 120.71

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Louisville, Warren Mem'l, 100.00

LYONS.—Newark, Y.P. Guild, 14; Palmyra, Y.P. Guild, 10, 24.00

MORRIS AND ORANGE, N. J.—Morristown, South St., 150.00

NASSAU.—Astoria, 19.88; Freeport, 17, S.S. Soc., 20; Huntington, 1st, 15; 2d, 9; Springfield, 14.24, 95.12

NEW YORK.—Montreal, Can., American Chapel, Jr. C.E., 10; New York, Adams Mem'l, 20; Central, 117; 4th, Jr. C.E., 10.50; Mt. Washington, 5; Spring St., "Whatsoevers," 5; Washington Heights, 21.25, 188.75

NIAGARA.—Albion, 9.50, freigbt, 1; Holley, 5; Knowlesville, 5; Lewiston, 1.60; Lockport, 1st, 35, Y.L.S., 25; Medina, 8.50; Niagara Falls, 21.76; Nortb Tonawanda, 14.64, Little Light Bearers, 3.30, 130.30

OTSEGO.—Cherry Valley, Y.L. Tuesday Club, 35; Cooperstown, 12.50; Delhi, 2d, 11.02; Oneonta, 18.75; Unadilla, 7.84, 85.11

ROCHESTER.—Dansville, 50; Geneseo Village, 25; Groveland, 17; Livonia, 5; Moscow, "The Gleaners," 4; Ogden. 12.05; Rochester, 1st, 55; Mem'l, King's Messengers, debt, 5; Collection, 16 56, 189.61

ST. LAWRENCE.—Hammond, 28; Ogdensburg, Oswegatcbie, 1st, S.S. Cl., 10; Watertown, 63, 101.00

SYRACUSE.— Cazenovia, 50; Chittenango, 98.57; Fayetteville, 25.21; Hannibal, 5; Oswego, 1st., 5; Pompey, Miss Jerome's S.S. cl., 8.02; Skaneateles, 16.51; Syracuse, 1st, King's Children, 17.42; 4th, 22, C.E., 15, 262.73

UTICA BRANCH.—Boonville, 25; Little Falls, 100; Lowville, Y.P.S., 55; Lyons Falls, 15; Oneida, 25; Rome, 50; Sauquoit, 30, Willing Workers, 8.50; Utica, 1st, 100, Y.L.S., 60, S.S., 25; Mem'l, 42; Westm'r, 50, 585.50

WESTCHESTER.—Mt. Vernon, Try to Help Bd., 2; New Rochelle, 1st, 10; Peekskill, 1st and 2d, 15; Rye, P. off., 68.13; Stamford, Ct., 10.50; Thompsonville, Ct., 9, 114.63

MISCELLANEOUS.—Advertisements in Annual Report, 68.10; "A Preshyterian," 5; Atlanta, Ga., Persian Pearl Soc., 20; Plainfield, N. J., S.S., 25; Through Miss Babbitt, 10.70; Through Miss Holmes, 7, 135 80

Total, $3,434.87
Total since April 1st, 1894, $18,443.12

MRS. C. P. HARTT, *Treas.*,
53 Fiftb Ave., New York City.

MRS. J. A. WELCH, *Asst. Treas.*,
34 West Seventeentb St., New York City.

Receipts of the Woman's Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions of the Southwest for the Second Quarter, Ending October 24, 1894.

CHOCTAW.—McAlester Bd., $5.55

CIMARRON.—El Reno, 6.08; Guthrie, 3.20; Purcell, 5, 14.28

EMPORIA.—Argonia, 1.75; Arkansas City, 5; Brainerd, 8.50; Burlingame, 5; Burlington, 3.85; Caldwell, 1.35; Council Groves, 4.60; Derby, 1.75, Morning Stars, 1.10; El Dorado, 8.50; Emporia, 14.15, Arundel Ave., C.E., 2.08; Mulvane, 2.40; New Salem, 3; Osage City, 11.73; Waverly, 4; Wichita, 1st, 17.90, C.E., 8.42, Y.W.M.L., 20.50; West Side, 5; Winfield, 4.70; Mrs. L. D. Hill, 8.20, 143.48

HIGHLAND.—Hiawatha, 1.20; Highland, 2.25; Holton, 5.15; Horton, 2.48; Palmer, 10; Washington, 6, Children's Bd, 1.10; Presbyterial C.E. Convention, 7.20, 35.38

KANSAS CITY.—Appleton City, 7; Brownington, 5, Nancy Rose Band, 3.03; Butler, 7.71, Active Workers, 7.50; Clinton, 12.50, S.S., 1.17; Creighton, O.B.M.S., 2.50; Holden, 85 cts., Jun. C.E., 2.50; Independence, 23.30; Kansas City, 1st, 50, Rays of Light, 10; 2d, 67.25; 5th, 3.55; Linwood, 2.05; Knohnoster, Willing Workers, 1.93; Montrose, 2; Nevada, 5; Osceola, 7.15; Raymore, 8.65, Busy Harvesters, 6; Sedalia, Broadway, 22.85; Central, 14.50; Sharon, 6.46, S.S., 2.14, 282 59

LARNED.—Burrton, 6.40; Hutchinson, 8, C.E., 7.75, Pearl Gatherers, 13; Lyons, 5; McPherson, 10.28, S.S., 5.18; Pratt, 3, C.E., 3, Child's Bd. 2, 63.61

NEOSHO.—Colony, C.E., 6; Cbanute, Jr. C.E., 15; Independence, 5; Iola, 5.68; Moran, 1; Princeton, 12, 44.68

NORTH TEXAS.—Denison, 2 80, S.S.M.S., 6.78, C.E., 12.50, Birthday off., 1.65; Henrietta, 3.75; Leonard, 2.75; Seymour, S.S., 2; Valley Creek, 9.05, 41.28

OSBORNE.—Hay's City, 2.35, C.E., 2, Bethlehem Stars, 2.50; Hill City, 75 cts; Osborne, 2.50; Oberlin, 4.94; Smith Centre, 3.50; Wa Keeney, 3.93, Pearl Gatherers, 3.35, 25.82

OZARK.—Ash Grove, 12.50; Carthage, 1st, 15, Y.W.M.S., 3.65, Deo Data Bd., 3.50, Alden Circle, 3.40; Eureka Springs, 2.25, Irwin. 4.15; Mt. Vernon, 3.40, Mission Band, 6; Neosho, 1; We Show You Bd., 1.50; Ozark Prairie, 4.45, Golden Threads, 2; Springfield, Calvary, 17.50, Y.L.S., 10.45, C.E., 6; 2d, 5.05; West Plains, 4.25; White Oak, 7.25, 113.30

PALMYRA.—Brookfield, 3.50; Hannibal, 30, Jr. C.E., 1; La Grange, 1.80; Linneus, 1.65; Macon, 4.40; New Cambria, 1, 43.35

PLATTE.—Carrollton, 5; Fairfax, 9.75, Jr. C.E., 29; Grant City, King's Willing Workers, 5; King City, 5.80, C.E., 15; Parkville, 2.82, Busy Bees, 55 cts.; St. Joseph, Westm'r, 5.75; 3d, 7.20; Tina, 7.80; Weston, 8, 101.67

SEQUOYAH.— Elm Springs, M.S., 2.50; Vinita, 5, 7.50

SOLOMON.—Abilene, 8; Bellville, 7; Beloit, 15; Bennington, 4; Clyde, 6.30; Cheever and Manchester, 5.50, Cheever, 3.50; Delphos, 3.50; Lincoln, 2.50; Minneapolis, 7.95; Salina, 7.30, C.E., 5, 75.55

ST. LOUIS.—Ferguson, 5.20; Kirkwood, 13, Y.L.M.S., 40; St. Charles, Jefferson, 1.38; St. Louis, Carondelet, 13.63; Ch. of the Covenant, 5; Clifton Heights, 7; Cote Brilliant, 17.60; First German, 10; Lafayette Park, 123.85, Y.L.M.B., 25; Memorial Tab., C.E., 15; North, 5; 2d, Boys' League, 25; West Ch., M.S., 15, King's Children, 15; Washington and Compton Aves., 260; Webster Groves, 25; A friend, 30, 651.66

TOPEKA.—Baldwin, Jr. C.E., 6.50

MISCELLANEOUS.—The Rev. Meade C. Williams, D.D., 25; The Rev. W. G. McClure, 5.55; Miss Coulter, 1, 31.55

Total for second quarter, $1,687.75
Total to date, $2,975.98

(Miss) JENNIE MCGINTIE, *Treas.*
4201A Page Ave.
St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 24, 1894.

Receipts of the Woman's Occidental Board of Foreign Missions to October 25, 1894.

BENICIA.—Petaluma, Mrs. F. Purvine, 3.75

SACRAMENTO.—Colusa, 4.75; Virginia City, Nev., Mattie Nash C.E., 1.05, 5.80

SAN FRANCISCO.—San Francisco, Trinity, C.E., 4.04

STOCKTON.- Fresno, 4.60; Merced 6.75; Oakdale, King's Daughters, 1; Stockton, 5.35, 17.70

MISCELLANEOUS.—Board rec'd at "Home," 85.00

Total for the month, $116.29
Total since March 26, 1894, $2,970.40

MRS. E. G. DENNISTON, *Treas.*,
Oct. 25, 1894. 920 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Calif

Receipts of Woman's North Pacific Board of Missions for Quarter ending October 5, 1894.

E. OREGON.—Union, 9.05; Le Grande, Band, 5.15 $14.20

PORTLAND.—Astoria, C.E., 10; Portland, 1st, 95.53; Calvary Ch., King's Circle, 8, C.E., 26, Jr. C.E., 6, Chinese Home Soc., 3.27, 148.80

PUGET SOUND.—Seattle, 15.00

SOUTHERN OREGON.—Medford, 4.50, C.E., 3, 7.50

WILLAMETTE.—Eugene, 3.50; Mebama, C.E., 2.35; Salem, Bd., 5, 10.85

Total, $196.35

MRS. E. P. MOSSMAN.
349 29th St., Portland, Oregon.

INFORMATION CONSERVATION, INC. ICI